ROBERT PORTER & CO.'S
BULL DOG BOTTLING
OF
BASS'S ALE
AND
GUINNESS' STOUT
CAN BE HAD AT
All Wine Merchants, Bars, Restaurants, and Hotels.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,671—New Series. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

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Established 1813.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
* PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	27th Sept.
M. L. EGYPT	7,912	J. Chellew	4th Octr.
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	11th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5,294	T. Leigh	18th "
* ORIENTAL	5,284	F. N. Tillard	25th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	1st Nov.
* PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	8th "
M.L. ORIENTAL	5784	F. N. Tillard	15th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	22nd "
M.L. PERSIA	7951	S. Barcham	29th "
* EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	6th Dec.
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	F. H. Gordon	13th "
* CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	20th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	J. Chellew	27th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 20th September, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH
THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	——	4,119	1st Oct. 1902.
IMPERATRIX	——	4,194	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 397-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
a TRIESTE	E. Mecozzi	5095	25th Nov.
b MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevitch	4400	17th Dec.

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued to Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	23rd Sept.,

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	9,771	23rd Oct., 1902.

further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 18th September, 1902.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES
AT
REDUCED RATES.

FOR long PERIOD RETURN TICKETS, by P. and O. and other Lines.

PASSAGES engaged by all Liners and Non-Liners FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION. Special attention to the selection of berths and grouping of passengers.
SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Families, Missionaries and Railway Officials to London; also to Government Officials via China and America to Europe.
THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway station in India to all parts of the World.
COOK'S INTERPRETERS meet and assist passengers at London, Marseilles, Genoa, and all Chief Towns of the world.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded or insured against theft and all risks.
PACKAGES of every description stored, and shipped as cargo to all parts of the world at lowest rates; ESTIMATES on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS.
STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold.
DRAFTS, CIRCULAR NOTES, & LETTERS OF CREDIT issued and REMITTANCES made.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Limited,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S.S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 23rd September, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on THURSDAY, the 25th September, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR PORBUNDER, ADEN, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S.S. "PUTIALA," 2,998 tons, on or about WEDNESDAY, 1st October.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "SCINDIA," 2,729 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 2nd October.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd September, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	To sail	
S.S. SULTAN	2,384	Ahrens	29th	Sept. 1902
S.S. REICHSTAG	2,085	..	13th	Oct. 1902
S.S. KHALIF	1,633	Koppistaedter	27th	Oct. 1902

Taking Passengers and Cargo for ZANZIBAR, MOMBASA, and all Eastern and Southern Ports of AFRICA up to CAPE TOWN.

For rates and particulars apply to

A. STRANDES,
Agent.
24, Medows Street, Bombay, 3rd Sept., 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY,
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.
OCEANIEN	4259	Remes	23rd Oct. 1902.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy Fromy	29th Nov. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S.S. "YARRA" 4,255 tons, Captain Charbonnel, to sail on or about the 15th October 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

A BOON TO MEN & WOMEN.

ATANK-NIGRAH PILLS.—A successful remedy based on most advanced and modern researches in the Ayurved, or Native Medical Science, for nervous diseases and physical debility, premature exhaustion and loss to vital energy with other allied affections.

A Pamphlet, containing Testimonials from Europeans, will be sent free of charge on application.

To be had of

VAIDYA SHASTRI MANISHANKAR GOVINDJI,
Atank-Nigrah Pharmacy,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

SOLE AGENTS—

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

Messrs. The ANTI-FRICTION ALLOY'S, Ld., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's BRAND.

Bird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

" The PATENT COMBINATION DRILL:—Composed of a Speed Drill, a Crank Brace, and a Ratchet Brace, for Metal Boring, whose parts can be used as Separate Tools, or in Combination and Drills holes from 1-8in. diameter to 1 1-2in. diameter and drills in position impossible with ordinary tools.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

FOR SALE.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

WILL OPEN IN OCTOBER.

MONGINI BROTHERS

MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET,

BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE: 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to 10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		Payable at death, or in 15 years.		20 years.		25 years.	
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	13	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

R. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NOTICE.

THOSE SUBSCRIBERS who have been hitherto SUPPLIED with the "Bombay Gazette" through the Cosmopolitan Library, can have the paper by applying to Messrs. VINCENT & CO., 19, Hornby Road, 3rd Floor, Fort, or the "Bombay Gazette," Head Office.

A BOON TO WEAK MEN:

ON originally scientific means of Curing Nervous Debility and its Various Physical and Nervous Ailments without the use of Nauseous Stomach Medicines.

The Method is easy and sure, and a Permanent and Effective Cure is Ensured in all Cases of Weakness in Young and Old Men.

A fully Explanatory Pamphlet sent sealed free of charge—Address C. MURRAY, 7, Southampton Row, High Holborn, London, England.

PREMIER BICYCLES are Free Wheels.
PREMIER BICYCLES are Superfine Machines in every respect.
PREMIER BICYCLES are superbly finished mounts.
PREMIER BICYCLES are manufactured under the most skilled labour obtainable.
PREMIER BICYCLES have nothing but the finest quality of material.
PREMIER BICYCLES details receive as much care in their construction as the most important.
PREMIER BICYCLES embody the most recent improvements.
PREMIER BICYCLES are not Premier in name only but Premier in reputation.
PREMIER BICYCLES wearing powers and ease in running are unsurpassed.
PREMIER BICYCLES are offered with the belief that they covers everything likely to be desired by any class of rider.
PREMIER BICYCLES have been manufactured for His Majesty King Edward VII.
PREMIER BICYCLES are the lightest, strongest, most durable and most elegant Machines on the Market.

An extensive list of Patrons and Patronesses embracing, Royalty, the Nobility, Gentry, etc., will be mailed free to any address on application.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA:

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE TWO BEST INDIAN CIGARS IN ASIA ARE BOUQUETS AND LIGHT OF ASIA CIGARS.

A TRIAL WILL CONVINCE YOU OF THIS.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE." RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price: Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from the 28th to the 27th instant, both dates inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

Bombay, 19th September, 1902.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ALTERATIONS OF TRAINS.

ON and from the 1st October 1902, the timings of PASSENGER and MAIL TRAINS on the G. I. P. system will be REVISED. For details and further information see Posters at Stations and apply to STATION MASTERS.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 17th September, 1902.

THE NEW BERAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Twenty-Ninth Ordinary GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Berar Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY the 30th September, 1902, at 3-30 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts up to 30th June, 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October 1902, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

THE INDIAN COTTON COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Indian Cotton Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 7 and 9 Church Gate Street, on TUESDAY, the 30th day of September, 1902, at 3 P. M., to transact the following business:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and the Audited Accounts of the Company up to 30th June, 1902.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in the room of the Director who retires by rotation, but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

THE TRANSFER BOOK of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd September to 7th October, 1902, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
GADDUM & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.

Bombay, 12th September, 1902.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Company's Act 1882.

and

In the matter of the AURUNGABAD SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION).

C. AKILANDAIYA.....Applicant.

AND

P. J. PADSHAH, Official Liquidator.....Respondent.

UPON reading the Affidavit of C. AKILANDAIYA and upon hearing him in person I do order that the Official Liquidator, the Creditors, and Shareholders of the said Company do appear before me in Chambers on the 25th day of September, 1902, either in person or by Attorney, or Advocate and show cause, if any they have, why an order should not be made for immediately stopping the working of the Mill and for the sale thereof by Public Auction at an early date and for the removal of the said Liquidator and appointment in his place of the Official Assignee or some other English gentleman in order to bring about an early Liquidation of all the affairs of the Company or why such further or other order as the circumstances of the case may require should not be made.—Dated this 4th day of September, 1902.

M. H. STARLING,

C. AKILANDAIYA,
Applicant in person.

BURN & CO., LIMITED.

ISSUE OF ADDITIONAL CAPITAL.

THE COMPANY was formed in 1895, to acquire and carry on as a going concern, the old established business of BURN & CO., Calcutta, Railway and Public Works Contractors, Engineers, &c., &c., and Proprietors of Pottery Works at Raneegunge and Jubbulpore, with a Share Capital of Rs. 18,00,000, consisting of:—

7% Preference Shares...	Rs.	6,00,000
Ordinary Shares (issued to Vendors). ,,		12,00,000
	Rs.	18,00,000
6% Debentures ... ... ,,		15,00,000
	Rs.	33,00,000

In 1898 it was found necessary, owing to the requirements of an increasing business to raise further Capital by issuing seven lakhs of Preference Shares, and the audited accounts shew that interest has always been regularly paid on Debentures, Preference and Ordinary Shares, and that in addition Rs. 8,5,000 have been placed to Reserve Fund, and Rs. 3,35,000 to the Debenture Sinking Fund.

These facts and figures denote the position and strength of the Company, and the high premium at which the shares and debentures stand, and have always stood, shews how much they are sought after by the investing public.

Large contracts have recently been obtained from Government and Municipalities, both in India and Burma, and the Works at Howrah, Raneegunge and Jabbulpore, are well supplied with orders, but to carry them out expeditiously and with economy, more working Capital is required, and it is advisable to extend present Buildings, and to import the most up-to-date Machinery and Appliances.

The Directors have therefore determined to issue 15,000 shares of Rs. 100 each in the increased Capital of the Company, created by the resolution of the Company passed on the 16th day of September, 1902 (a copy of which can be seen at the Registered Office, No. 7, Hastings Street), as Preference Shares in accordance with the terms expressed in such resolution and carrying a cumulative Preferential Divident of 6 per cent. per annum.

Those Shareholders whose names are on the Company's Books on 30th September, 1902, will be entitled to one new share at par for each share then held, and the public are invited to tender for what remains available in the annexed forms, copies of which can be obtained from the Company's Solicitors, Messrs Orr, Robertson & Burton, Calcutta, The National Bank of India, Limited, Calcutta, The Alliance Bank of Simla, Limited, Calcutta, or from the undersigned.

Applications will be received by the undersigned from this date, to noon on Tuesday, the 30th September, 1902, and must be accompanied by a sum equal to 10 per cent. of the amount of the shares applied for; the balance will become due on acceptance of the tender and allotment of share on 1st October 1902.

If after the acceptance of any application the number of shares alloted is not fully taken up, the deposit made in connection therewith will be forfeited.

No application below par will be considered.

BURN & Co.,
Managing Agents.

7, Hastings Street, Calcutta, 17th September, 1902.

LETTER OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

TO

The Managing Agents,
Messrs. BURN & CO. LIMITED,
CALCUTTA.

DEAR SIRS,—I beg to apply for ... new 6 per cent. cumulative Preference Shares in the above Company created by the Resolution passed on the 16th day of September 1902 at Rs. ... per share, and I enclose herewith a remittance for Rs. ... being 10 per cent. on the amount of the number of shares applied for, and I undertake to pay the balance on receipt of an intimation of the acceptance of my application and to accept the shares in whole or in part in terms of the Company's Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Date.....
Signature .....

NOTICE.

SUBSCRIBERS to our DAILY EDITION are requested to apply to the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette", for a fresh pass for the EVENING SUPPLEMENT which has come into force from 1st September, 1902.

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RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,

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HEAD-BUTLER WANTED for the Mahableshwar Club. Must be able to read and write English. Apply with testimonials, etc., to C. FAWCETT, 67 Civil Lines, Poona.

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WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business in Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, Contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Route to India and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

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NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £4,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:
37 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

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ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

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CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,800.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS—
9 to 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
2 years at 5½ ,, ,,

Special rates are given for SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS which can be learnt on application.

Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received into the Bank's PRUDENTIAL FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches,

C. BERESFORD,
Deputy Chief Manager.

Bombay, 9th September 1902.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

Subscribed.....Rs. 15,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... ,, 14,00,000
Uncalled Capital ..... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS.

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. D. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, N. A. McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.

CREDITS granted on approved Security and every description of banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and 2 per cent. per annum allowed on the daily balances.

FIXED DEPOSITS received as the following rates of Interest:—

	Per cent. Per Annum
For 2 Years.....5½	
,, 1 Year 5	,,
,, 6 Months.....4½	,,
,, 3 Months.....4	,,

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principle and interest of Debentures on its approved list on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

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For further information apply to—

D. KING,
Agent.

Calcutta, 16th July 1901.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 18,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 8,910,000

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 47,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

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J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.,

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, Bart., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director. National Bank, Egypt).
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SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND, }

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BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
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FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 1 half-yearly.

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Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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Acting Agent.

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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Calcutta.	Singapore.	Foochow.
Madras.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
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Tsaiping.	Manila	Kobe.
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu. (Philippines).	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credits; and undertake general Banking business.

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are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay, Agency Elphinstone Circle.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

PAID-UP CAPITAL .....Rs. 10,00,000
RESERVE FUND (Invested in Govt. Paper) ,, 5,60,000

HEAD OFFICE: MEERUT.

BRANCHES: LUCKNOW, SIMLA, NAINI TAL, BAREILLY, ALLAHABAD AND DELHI.

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The Bank receives Fixed Deposits on the following terms.—

Five per cent. per annum requiring eight or twelve months' notice of withdrawal.

3 ,, ,, ,, ,, 3 ,,
4 ,, ,, ,, ,, 5 ,,

Notice of withdrawal may be given at the time of depositing, or at any subsequent date.

The 3 per cent. Deposit is available on demand by the Bank's Bills on London.

Compound Interest is allowed on Deposits half-yearly, on which notice of withdrawal is not recorded.

If no instruction be given as to the appropriation of a Deposit noted for withdrawal, it will, on expiry of the term of notice, be re-deposited on the same terms. Notice of due date is not given by the Bank. The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off any of the above Deposits or of modifying the terms by giving one month's notice, either by public advertisement or private intimation.

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Sterling Bills are issued at sight or for a term not exceeding four months after sight. Bills for amounts under £10 are only granted on demand.

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Loan and Cash Credits are granted on approved personal and other security.

For further particulars apply to Agents or Undersigned.

E. WESTON,
Manager.

BANK OF UPPER INDIA, LIMITED
HEAD OFFICE, MEERUT.

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Agents: E. H. & F. Turner, Ld.

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MEDALIST.

CALCUTTA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION, 1901.

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MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

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HOMŒOPATHIC MEDICINES.

5 and 6 pice per dram.

CHOLERA BOX with 12, 24, 30 and 48 phials of medicines, a dropper, camphor and a guide Rs. 2, 3, 3-10 and 5-5, respectively.

FAMILY BOX with 24, 30, 46, 60 and 104 phials of medicines, a dropper and a guide Rs. 3, 3-8, 5-3, 6-4 and 11-8, respectively.

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CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

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ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Waers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale, or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market. Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, SEPT. 10.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£93 9-16	=	unchanged
3 per cent. Rentes	£101 1-4 ex.	=	plus 1 1-4
2½ per cent. Sterling Loan	£100 1-2	=	unchanged
2½ per cent. Govt. Securities	£65 1-2	=	do.
Bar Silver in London	23 13-16	=	— 1-16
Do. 2 months hence	23 3-4	=	unchanged
Do. New York	51 3-8	=	— 1-8
Exchange on London at Paris	25·19 1-2	=	— 1-2
Berlin Cheques on London	20·46	=	— 1-4
Exchange on New York	4·85 7-8	=	plus 1-4
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent.		=	unchanged
Short London Bills 3	„	=	do.
Indian Bank Bills 3 3-8	„	=	do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 3-8	„	=	plus 1-8
6 Do. Do. 3 3-4	„	=	unchanged
Interest, day to day loans 2	„	=	— 1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 3-8	„	=	— 1-8

Amount withdrawn ftom the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

White Delhi Wheat 29 1-4, Oct. Business done.

Linseed 46 1-2, April-May. Sellers. Tone quiet.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier, Surats quiet. Manchester firm. Total sales 5,000. Spot 5 1-16 — 1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 8,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
4·45	4·42	4·39	4·38
— 4	— 3	— 4	— 4
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-March**	**March-Apr.**	**Apl.-May**
4·37	4·37	4·37	4·36
— 4	— 4	— 4	— 4
	May-June		
	4·36		
	— 4		

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	33,000	bales.
Do. last year	21,000	„
Exports to Great Britain	10,000	„
„ „ Continent	13,000	„
Mid-Uplands	9	
Futures, month of Dec.	8·68 — 4	
Do. do. March	8·49 — 6	
Coffee	5 3-8 — 1-16	

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2
Futures month of Dec.	8·39 plus 4
Do. March	8·48 plus 5

Closing tone firm.

Cotton total visible supply	1,240,000	bales
„ of which is East Indian	76,000	„
„ Total stock in London	17,000	„
„ Quantity in sight	650,000	„

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Saturday, 20th September 1902 :—

Cotton	289	bales.
Wheat	560	cwts.
Linseed	718	„
Rapeseed	4,160	„
Gingellyseed	64	„
Poppyseed	317	„
Groundnuts	nil	
Castorseed	3024	„
Rice	97	„
Myrabollams	236	„
Cottonseed	1,902	„

BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

EXCHANGE—Tone steady.

Bank T. T.	1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand	1s 3, 31-32d
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.	1s 4 5-32d
Do 6 do do	1s 4 5-16d
French Francs 3 do do	169 1-2
Marks 3 do do	137 3-4
Hongkong 30 Days' Sight	128
Shanghai 30 „ „	170
Japan 30 „ „	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent—Tone steady

Cash	98·8
1st Settlement	98·6
2nd do	98·4

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February	3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	9	10
Forwar April-May	8	2

Rapeseed.—Tone steady.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready	5	14
Do. Forward		
Yellow Cawnpore Ready	6	6
do. Forward		
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	6	10
do. Forward		

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready	8	7
Forward		

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready	8 to 24	12
Forward		

Gingellyseed.—Tone Firm.

15 per cent. Mixed, Dec-Jany	42

LIVERPOOL OPENING-TELEGRAM.

Tone	Firm
Estimated sales	8,000
Total imports	Nil

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·48	4·44	4·40	4·40	4·40
plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 2	plus 3
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**		**May-June.**
4·39	4·39	4·39		4·39
plus 2	plus 2	plus 3		plus 3

COTTON.—The market is quiet but steady, with slightly more enquiry from exporters for early deliveries of the new crops. Business remains limited. At the close, after receipt of the opening telegram, the Sattamarket steadied a little. We quote.

Bengals H. G. F. G.	85 1-2 January
Do. M. G. fine	170 December.
Do. H. G. fine	168 do.
Khandeish M. G. F. G.	170-71 January.
Broach M. G. good	205 1 2 March.

SHARES—

Manockjee Petit Mills	1,735
Swadeshi mills	665
Bank of Bombay	1,265

The following changes appear in the Bank of Bombay statement, dated 19th September compared with the previous week :—

LIABILITIES.		
Public Deposits	Rs. 3,81,524	Increase
Other Deposits	20 41,132	do.
Credits Undrawn	1,20,059	do.
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	6,432	Decrease
Other Authorized Securities	99,998	Increase
Credits on Securities	1,99,540	do.
Loans do.	1,70,988	Decrease
Bills discounted & purchased	5,53,448	Increase
Balance with other Banks	65,010	do.
Cash	18,04,312	do.

PRICES OF BULLION.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 14-2
China Leaf	23-14 Nom.
Pekin Bar Gold Old	23-11 „
Do New	23-12 „
Australian Bar Gold 100 touch	23-14 „
Bombay „	23-15 „
English Sovereigns	15-2
Dragons	15-1
Silver 17 Betterness	63-11
Do 17 1-2	63-12

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger 4.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	93 9-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 1 4 ex
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	106 1-2
4 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-2
Bar Silver	23 13-16

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for Egypt.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 19th September, as compared with the statement of the 12th September :—

LIABILITIES	Sept 12. Rs.	Sept 19. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	79,00,000	79,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	45,61,359	46,99,649
Public Deposits at Branches	23,34,319	25,79,559
Other Deposits	6,12,54,240	6,32,95,372
Post Bills	15,131	16,331
Credits undrawn	25,51,034	27,71,093
Rs.	8,87,18,083	9,12,61,998
ASSETS.		
Government Securities	1,48,93,090	1,48,86,658
Other authorised Securities	12,61,099	13,60,097
Credits on Govt. and other authorities Securities	77,49,333	78,56,873
Loans do. do.	1,43,39,944	1,41,82,956
Bills discounted and purchased	1,63,54,611	1,69,08,089
Dead Stock	3,88,240	3,88,285
Stamps and Stationery	20,980	20,942
Balances with other Banks	2,54,325	3,19,042
Cash	3,34,43,784	3,52,56,056
Rs.	8,87,18,083	9,12,61,998

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for sixlines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FRASER—September 10, at Albert Hall, Mussoorie, the wife of Captain H A Denholm Fraser, of a son.

HAWKES—September 13, at Ranikhet, the wife of Captain R Hawkes, 1st Brahmans, of a daughter.

DEATHS

BROWN—September 1, at Kathgodam, T. G. Brown Manager, Messrs. Smith Hodwell and Co., aged 25 years.

FOSTER—September 13th at Bankipur, of diarrhœa, Frederick James Foster, late Patrol of the Inland Customs, aged 64 years, 1 month and 2 days.

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises 5h. 49m, Sun sets, 5h. 57m. High water, 2-49m. 2-34a. Low water, 8-34m. 7-9a.

Bombay Natural History Society, 5-30 p m.

Rovers' Football Tournament.

POLO.—There will be a game to-day at 4-45 p. m.

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—An Indian antelope (Antelope cervi capri) has been presented to the Zoological collection by Mr. Alfred I. Dias.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office at 11 a. m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—A meeting of the members will be held this afternoon at the Society's rooms at 6, Apollo street, at 5-30 p. m. when the following papers will be read—(1) Note on The Himalayan Nutcracker (Nucifraga hemispila) by General W. Osborn I. S. C., (2) Notes on Plants introduced into the Victoria Gardens, by C. D. Mahaluxmivala.

A TONY CAPSIZED.—On Saturday, while a tony was bringing ashore three kalassis from the steamship Santhia lying in the stream, she was run into by a prow, which was being towed by steam launch Mary. The tony immediately capsized, precipitating the passengers and crew into the sea. Fortunately all of them were picked up by the launch and taken safely ashore. The passengers lost their clothes, cooking utensils, and Rs. 110 in cash.

MUSIC AT THE BAND STAND.—By kind permission of Major W. S. Delemaine and the officers, the band of the 23rd Bombay Rifles will play the following programme of music under the direction of Mr. M. Fredelis, Bandmaster, this evening at 5-45 p.m. :—

March	In days of Old		Clifford
Overture	La Reine d'un Jour		Adam
Valse	Innamorata		Fare
Selection.	La Mascotte		Audran
Dance	Hungarian		Herman

A RUNAWAY HORSE.—On Sunday a waler while being entrained at Grant Road Railway Siding, took fright at a passing train and bolted along Queen's Road as far as the Marine Lines Station where it turned into Lohar Street. The animal in its wild career knocked down three persons named Rama Jetha, a Hindoo, aged thirty-five, Sakeena, a Mahomedan woman, aged sixty-five years, and Jaibai, a Hindu girl, aged eleven. The injured persons were removed to the G. T Hospital where Rama Jetha was detained as the injuries sustained by him were somewhat serious, while the other two were allowed to go home after their injuries were attended to. The horse was stopped in Lohar Street.

RASH DRIVING.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. Karsondas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, one Dosoo Jamal was charged at the instance of Inspector Sullivan with rash and negligent driving and thereby causing hurt to a European girl Mary Berry, aged 7. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the accused. Evidence showed that on Saturday last at about 6 p. m. complainant was riding a tricycle at the entrance of the Afghan Church, Colaba when accused came driving along the road from the opposite direction. The girl shouted out but he did not pay attention to her shouts. Eventually the gharry came in contact with the tricycle and the girl came down on the ground when the wheels of the gharry ran over her legs. Accused pleaded not guilty. The Magistrate remarked that there was no doubt from the evidence before him that accused could have avoided the accident. There was no passenger in the victoria and hence he ought not to have driven his gharry with more than ordinary pace. His conduct after the accident was disgraceful in as much as he tried to runaway his horse as was usual with ghartiwalas. He, therefore, fined him Rs. 50, in default to undergo 4 weeks' rigorous imprisonment. Out of the fine, if recovered, Rs. 25 were ordered to be given to the complainant.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed; under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 13th September:—

Robert Stewart Carmichael James Henri Carmichael, and Frederic Robert Carmichael, manufacturers, 15, rue du Louvre, Paris, for improvements in processes for goiling and finishing textile materials.

William Alegernon Ede Clendinnen, surgeon dentist, 54, Elphin grove, Glenferrie, Victoria, Australia, for an improved nicotine trap and smoke cooling appliance for tobacco pipes and cigar holders.

Allison Dalrymple Smith, mechanical engineer, 14, Hartington gardens, Edinburgh, North Britain for improvements in or connected with automatic couplings for railway and other rolling stock.

Louis Charles Phillip Stromeyer, mining superintendent of Vellanaad mine, Trivandrum, South India, for Improvements in letter clips named the Despatch letter clip.

William Jackson, engineer, of Thorn grove Mannofield, Aberdeen, North Britain, for improvements in apparatus for rolling tea leaf and the like.

William Hucks (junior), engineer, 22, Oval road, Camden town, London, England, for improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquid.

William Hucks (junior) engineer 22 Oval road, Camden town London, England, for improvements in apparatus for use in dispensing aerated liquids.

William Henry Deakin, engineer, care of Messrs. King, King and Company, Bombay, British India, for a detecting selector for facing points of railways.

Neil Douglas, engineer, Mango grove, Upper Poozundoung, Rangoon, improved means to facilitate heavy wheel traffic on roads and highways and jungles, called the "Douglas hinged and endless rail."

Alexander Hale, municipal engineer and surveyor, Howrah municipality, Bengal, for improved filters for the purification of liquid sewage.

George Dubern, engineer, residing at No. 7, Convent road in the town of Calcutta, for an improved refrigerating machine vapour pump.

BOMBAY UNDERWRITERS' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE Annual Meeting of the Bombay Underwriters Association was held at noon yesterday at the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Alex. M. Tod, president and there were also present Messrs. L. C. H. Young (Messrs. Forbes Forbes and Company), W. M. Ross (Messrs Ewart Latham and Company, and London Assurance Company), Khunderao Ramchandra (Messrs. Fleming Shaw and Company and Union Marine Insurance Company), Krishnarao Ramchandra (Messrs Gaddum and Company), W. G. Whyte (Glade and Company), Nigel F. Paton and H.E. Harrington (Messrs. Graham and Company and Western Assurance Company of London and Toronto), Thakersey Gokuldas (Ishwardas Mooljl and Company), H. D. Mehta (Messrs. C. H. B. Forbes and Company, and Bombay Fire and Marine Insurance Company, Limited), Gunpatrao Desai (Lyon and Company and Maritime Insurance Company Limited), H. Tewsby (South British Fire and Marine Insurance Company), G. S. Bharucha (Messrs. Framji Sons and Company), N. F. D'Silva (Messrs. Wallace and Company and North China Insurance Company, Limited), J. C. Bendien (Holland-Bombay Trading Company) and R. H. Ireland (Messrs Mackinnon Mackenzie and Company, and British Fire and Marine Insurance Company).

THE REPORT.

The report of the committee for the twelve months ended on the 30th July stated :—

Marine Insurance business from Bombay was of a normal character during the year under review. The Total Loss Claim, in respect of the S. S. "Foreland" (referred to under a separate heading) in which many Bombay Agencies were interested, was paid during the year; but otherwise the business was free from Total Losses. There were, however, the usual large number of lighter and sling claims, which though not individually of great importance, constituted, in the aggregate, a serious drain on the attenuated premiums now obtainable in Bombay. These lighter and sling claims do not shew any tendency to diminish in frequency or amount, and the only remedy appears to be enhanced rates. As far as the Committee can gather, rates in Bombay appear to be much too low, and the feeling seems to be that after paying expenses and petty claims Companies have little or no margin for providing against Total Losses, but although the Committee have devoted much time to the subject they see no immediate prospect of improvement.

On the 13th May and 14th June, 1902, Karachi was visited by cyclones. The first cyclone was comparatively mild, but the second was disastrous, and resulted in damage to the extent of many lakhs of Rupees. The occurrence of these distrubances drew the attention of Insurance Agents on the spot very forcibly to the inadequacy of Insurance Rates hitherto current there, and since the close of the year, meetings have been held with the objects of forming a Marine Insurance Agents' Association, bringing in Tariffs,—reference to which is made in this Report under a separate head

THE CONTROL OF COASTING CRAFT.

In dealing with this subject in the report for 1900-1901, the Committee stated that representations had been addressed by the Association to Government urging the adoption of certain measures with a view to prevent overloading in the case of (1) lighters plying in Bombay harbour, and (2) native craft plying coastwise. The specific suggestions were as follows :—(1) Lighters plying in Bombay Harbour. (a). That all such cargo crafts should be annually licensed and surveyed by a responsible official, capable of reporting on structural defects, if any, and acting under the authority and orders of the local Port Officer, who should have the power of refusing such licenses. (b) That in addition to the registered tonnage each license should contain the deadweight carrying capacity of such craft in tons of 20 cwts., and that should her cargo exceed the authorised weight she should, for the purposes of law, be deemed "overladen and unseaworthy." (2) Native Craft Plying Coastwise.—The Committee recommended similar arrangements—(a) and (b)—but in addition suggested that Sections 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Chapter II, of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act, 1880, should be made to apply to native coasting craft. These provisions embody definition of unseaworthiness; penalty for taking or sending ships to sea in an unseaworthy condition; implied conditions of seaworthiness in contracts of service; and detention of unsafe ships by the local Government. The matter, it will be remembered, engaged the attention of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay as also of their Port Officer, and the papers were finally placed before Government for order. The points submitted by the Association received careful consideration of the authorities, and in addressing the Association in January 1902, Government stated that, in regard to lighters plying in the Bombay harbour his Excellency the Governor in Council approved of the suggestion made in paragraph 1 of the resolution of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay that rules should be framed under Section 6 (k) of the Indian Port Act X of 1889, empowering the Port Officer, Bombay, to survey such boats plying in Bombay harbour, and to grant certificates determining their carrying capacity. In regard to the question raised in paragraph 2 of the Resolution of the Trustees referred to above, Government were of opinion that it was desirable the license under the Sea Customs Act should be issued only on production of the Port Officer's certificate, the fee for such license being reduced from Rs. 3 to Re. 1. As regards native craft plying coastwise, Government pointed out that owing to the difficulty in devising any satisfactory set of rules for the measurement of the capacity of small craft, to which at present the provisions of the Indian Merchant Shipping Act (VII of 1880) did not apply, they regretted that they were unable to adopted the suggestions of the Association. It appears that the practice existing in England in respect of vessels unclassed at Lloyd's is for underwriters to make their own rules and enforce them by means of a Surveying Staff and Government stated that it was open to the Underwriters' Association to adopt a similar course for the protection of their interests in India.

Towards the close of the year, the Committee received from the Bombay Port Trust a copy of the draft rules for survey of cargo boats plying in the Port of Bombay, which had been framed in accordance with the desire of Government, and the Committee were asked for their opinion in regard to them. The rules received very careful consideration, and in thanking the Trustees for their courtesy in inviting criticism from this Association as to the details of the rules under contemplation, the Committee stated that the said regulations met with their approval, adding that the regulations in question, would, no doubt, in course of time, effect a material improvement in craft risk in Bombay harbour.

S. S. "FORELAND."

It will be in the recollection of members that in September 1901—owing to difficulties which occurred in settlement of claims in regard to the above vessel, on account of differences in the wording of Policies issued by the various Offices interested, and the fact that amongst Marine Underwriters settlement without joint action was by no means unusual—the Committee addressed the representatives of Marine Insurance Companies in Bombay with a view to steps being taken to prevent similar occurrences in future. The Committee suggested that a joint clause should be adopted to the mutual advantage of all Companies and their clients and submitted the following for insertion in all Policies issued locally :—

"It is hereby agreed that in the event of claim hereunder it shall be incumbent on the assured to produce such proofs of loss as may be reasonably required by the company. It is also understood and agreed that no imaginary profit exceeding 10 per cent. shall be included in this Insurance unless specially stipulated herein." At a later period the Committee were furnished with the views of various Head Offices regarding the above clause and subsequently the Committee requested that instructions should be given to their representatives to adopt the amended clause which reads as follows :—"It is hereby agreed that in the event of claim hereunder it shall be incumbent on the assured to produce such proofs of loss as may be reasonably required by the Company. It is also understood and agreed that the basis of valuation shall be invoice cost, plus all shipping charges and freight paid (if any) and . . . . per cent. added thereto". Up to the time of compiling this Report the Committee had not heard definitely from all Head Offices, but the matter is not being lost sight of, and the Committee hope to bring about the adoption of the clause in due course.

GENERAL AVERAGE DEPOSITS.

This subject again came before the Committee during the year, and led to representations being addressed to the Agents of Steam-ship Companies in Bombay. It was the intention of the Committee to bring about some arrangement by which members of the Association would be furnished with security for amounts of General Average Deposits disbursed, and they suggested that Agents Owners of vessels should co-operate with Underwriters in order to secure for their constituents the facility of recovering General Average Deposits at an early date, which might in the case of small shippers amount to a by no means inconsiderable trading capital, which otherwise might be locked up for an unreasonable time and thereby cause much inconvenience to the depositors. At present Insurers expect Insurance Companies to refund them the amount of General Average Deposit on production of the Deposit Receipt, quite regardless of the fact that the Companies are not liable until the completion of the Average Statement, and that the General Average Deposit Receipts are not Negotiable documents in law. The Companies would therefore be advancing money without security of any kind. To obviate inconvenience to Shippers and possible loss to Underwriters, the Committee proposed that the Agents and Owners of Vessels locally represented should agree to accept and sign the forms printed in the Appendix, which would constitute a legal agreement whereby no repudiation of liability could take place by the Vessels' representatives towards the Insurance Company. Some of the Steamer Agents were in favour of the Committee's proposals while others, after consulting their principals, could not see their way to supporting them. The Committee have also been in correspondence with the Calcutta Marine Insurance Agents' Association and the matter is still having their attention. The question has also been under the consideration of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, who decided to forward a copy of the Marine Insurance Agents' Association's representation to the Secretary of the Liners Conference in Calcutta, with an intimation that the views of the Committee of the Chamber were in favour of deposits on account of General Average being paid to Trust Fund, but that the manner in which the Trust should be worked should be a matter of arrangement between the Liners Conference in England and other shipowners on one side, and merchants and the Institute of London Underwriters on the other, and asking that this proposal should be passed on to the Liners Conference in London.

KARACHI MARINE TARIFF.

Soon after the close of the Association's official year, the Committee were furnished with a copy of the Minutes of a Meeting of representatives of Marine Insurance Companies in Karachi from which it appeared that a tentative Agreement had been signed at that Port, reading as follows :—"We the undersigned Marine Insurance Agents and Representatives of Marine Insurance Companies in Karachi, pending the completion of the Tariff of Marine Insurance Rates at present in course of completion, hereby agree not to make any forward contracts, i. e., issue any standing open Covers or open Policies in which the rates cannot be adjusted to admit of the charging of the rates agreed upon in the said Tariff, when it shall come into force. This Agreement to remain in force for two months from date hereof" (4th July 1902). In view of the frequency of craft or lighter losses, and the heavy claims in connection with two recent cyclones at Karachi having shewn very clearly that rates hitherto current at that Port are quite inadequate, the Committee, in response to the request of Marine Insurance Agents at Karachi, circulated a similar Agreement among Marine offices in Bombay. This Agreement, the Committee are glad to say, has been generally supported by all the Marine Offices working in Bombay and the Tariff to which it refers was in course of preparation at the time of compiling this report.

RANGOON BUSINESS.

In October 1901, the Committee were addressed by the recently formed Association of Marine Insurance Agents in Rangoon, calling attention to the Tariff which had been introduced in that Port, not to accept Mauritius out-ports or coastwise business at rates lower than those set forth in the Schedule, and not to allow any discounts or brokerages in excess of those provided for in the said Schedule, and suggesting that a similar Agreement be introduced in Bombay binding offices to work on the terms of the Rangoon Tariff. The Committee felt that it would be greatly in the interests of Underwriters in Bombay to have such an Agreement adopted at once, as it did not prevent Bombay offices from taking Burma business, if necessary, but would only bind them to observe the rates, conditions and discounts of the Tariff framed by the Rangoon Association. An agreement, was accordingly circulated, and subscribed to generally by the Offices conducting Marine Insurance business in Bombay, and was brought into force from 25th October 1901.

The chairman in moving the adoption of the report of the committee said that it did not show that the committee had been able to do very much during the year. They had managed to get the question of crafts in the harbour settled, and rates drawn up by the Port Officer for controlling them. Government found it impossible to control the coasting craft in any way. They suggested that if the Association wanted to underwrite their business they had better adopt the procedure followed at home and appoint their own surveyors. The business was not worth it. They should leave it to native underwriters and other speculators. The question of general average deposits was still in abeyance. Calcutta had taken the matter up and the Bengal Chamber of Commerce seemed to show more interest and less apathy than the Bombay Chamber. With regard to sling losses, they were nearly always due to gross carelessness on the part of the people who were handling the cargo. The Karachi Tariff referred to in the report was now an accomplished fact, and as the Rangoon Tariff was working well, Bombay was the only Underwriters' Association without any tariffs, where the rates were less and where underwriting was done in an indiscriminate manner. The committee had also considered the question whether it would be possible to bring tariffs or agreement tariffs into force, and had decided that it was impossible to do anything unless they had the assurance of every head office to join in the agreement and abide by it. Out of the 40 insurance offices in Bombay, 37 of them belonged to the Association. The accounts for the year showed an increased balance. The subscriptions had amounted to Rs. 2370 against Rs. 2040 of the last year. The Secretary had been doing a lot of extra work and he recommended an increase of Rs. 50 to his salary.

Mr. Nigel F. Paton seconded the resolution which was carried.

It was proposed by Mr. Nigel F. Paton that the salary of the Secretary be raised from Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per mensem from the first January 1903. Mr. Krishnarao Ramchandra seconded the resolution which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. H. Tewsby, seconded by Mr. W. M. Ross. It was resolved that Messrs. Ferguson and Ferrine be re-elected auditors of the Association for the year 1902-03 at a remuneration of Rs. 50.

Messrs. Alex. M. Tod (chairman), Nigel F. Paton (deputy chairman), H. F. Wagstaff, Krishnarao Ramchandra and A. K. Leslie were elected to form the Managing Committee for the ensuing year.

The proceedings then terminated with a vote of thanks to the chairman.

TRIAL OF MR. BAL GUNGADHAR TILAK.

APPLICATION TO THE HIGH COURT.

SIR LAWRENCE JENKINS, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, presiding at the High Court yesterday, heard arguments with reference to the application made on behalf of Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak that Mr. Clements, First Class Magistrate of Poona, who was trying Mr. Tilak under section 211 of the Indian Penal Code upon an order made by Mr. Aston in certain civil proceedings, had no power to take cognisance of the offence in question. The Hon. Mr. Daji Abaji Khare appeared for Mr. Tilak; while the Advocate-General and the Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

Mr. Khare said the circumstances under which Mr. Aston had made the order were as follows :—Mr. Tilak filed a complaint against one B. N. Nagurkar in the Court of City Magistrate at Poona on the 20th July 1901 to the effect that Nagpurkar had committed breach of trust in respect of certain ornaments entrusted to him by Mr. Tilak, and other executors under the will of the late Baba Maharaj. On the day following, the charge was withdrawn and the proceedings allowed to drop on the ground that the parties had come to an amicable settlement, and the complainant did not wish to proceed further in the matter. Subsequently the widow of Baba Maharaja filed an application in the Court of the District Judge against granting probate of the will of the late Maharaj to Mr. Tilak and others. In connection with this application, some evidence was taken, and Nagpurkar, who was examined as a witness, mentioned only incidentally about the complaints. Upon this mere statement the District Judge (Mr. Aston) passed an order for the prosecution of Mr. Tilak for bringing a false charge against Nagpurkar, though the latter did not state before him that the charge was a false one. The case was sent to Mr. Carvalo and then transferred to Mr. Clements. Mr. Khare submitted that Mr. Clements could not take cognisance of the charge under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code because the sanction for prosecution was not granted on a report being made by a subordinate court or on a complaint from anybody else as contemplated by the Section. He further submitted that even section 476, on which Mr. Aston appeared to rely, gave cognisance to the Magistrate, Section 476, Mr. Khare contended, was not independent of section 195, but only provided the procedure for a complaint to be made by the Court in which the offence might have been committed. Mr. Khare also contended that Mr. Carvalho's Court, where the complaint was first lodged, was not subordinate to the District Judge's Court, but to the Sessions Court, and therefore, the District Judge had no power under section 195 to take action in the matter.

The Hon. Mr. Scott contended that sections 195 and 476 were quite independent of each other, the former dealing with ordinary cases, and the latter with special proceedings. He submitted that section 476 referred to proceedings which were not initiated by complaints at all. Referring to the point as to whether there had been a requisite sanction, the Advocate-General submitted that Mr. Aston was a District Judge, and he was the individual who would have to give or who could give sanction under section 195. It was not always necessary that a notice should be given before granting sanction for prosecution.

Mr. Khare, in reply, cited cases in regard to the question of sanction.

The Advocate General, in his further comments, contended that such cases had no bearing on the present enquiry. His thought that Mr. Aston had fully considered all the circumstances of the prosecution before he sent the case up for enquiry before the Magistrate, a proceeding which he was perfectly justified in following.

Their Lordships reserved their decision.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

Monday.—The barometer has fallen slightly to briskly over the North Bay and the adjoining coast districts and the depression in the Bay has intensified and winds are becoming cyclonic in direction at coast stations. The barometer has fallen in Upper India and a shallow depression is lying over south-west Punjab. Heavy rain has fallen on the Burma Coast and light to moderate showers in Assam, North Bengal, Gangetic Plain, Simla and Mussoorie Hills. Moulmein has received 7 1-2 inches, Tavoy and Diamond Island 5, Jalpaiguri 3 1-2 and Mussoorie two. Rain has been light on the West Coast. Showers have fallen in the Deccan and Central India Plateau. Jaipur has received 2 1-2 inches, Hanamconda 1 1-2 and Sangor and Ajmere one.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Onipenta, Captain J. Kilpatrick, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, reports having experienced moderate south-west to westerly wind and sea and fine weather.

WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.

BHAVNAGAR, SEPT. 21.

Rainfall yesterday 1·58 inches. Rains reported in the districts. Weather is cloudy.

DHULIA, SEPT. 21.

Weather clearing up.

JUBBULPORE, SEPT. 22.

Rainfall since last advices 1·23 inches.

SECUNDRABAD, SEPT. 22

Rainfall since last advices 1 22 inches.

CAWNPORE, SEPT. 22.

Raining moderately throughout the district. A break in the weather urgently required.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS.—22ND SEPTEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. All crops doing well.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton, gingelly and food-grains suffering from want of rain. Absence of rain causes anxiety.

Delhi.—Looks like rain. All crops doing well.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants showing bolls.

Cawnpore.—Looks like rain. Rabi showings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Seasonable. Cotton plants could scarcely look better.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants in flower. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Break needed generally. All crops doing well.

Jalgaon.—Showery. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing; but want fine weather. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Viramgam.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally.

Wadhwan.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants flourishing and look well; but fine weather wanted for weeding. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Dholera.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Bhavnagar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing. All crops doing well.

Barsi.—Seasonable. Rain general over district. Cotton plants showing bolls. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Sholapur.—Looks like rain. Food-grains doing well.

Bubli.—Dry here, but raininz in the surrounding districts. Rain much needed generally. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In. Cts.	Esplade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cs.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	64 62	68 64	68 99	70 10
Monday, 22nd, Sept.	00 00	00 00	00 00	00 24
Total	64 62	68 64	68 99	70 34
Total fall to Sept. 22nd 1901.	99 16	84 05	87 48	74 93
Total fall to Sept. 22nd 1900.	71 82	72 01	71 78	68 65

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

(MESSRS. KEMP & CO.'S)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	65	42
September 21st. from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.	0	26
September 22nd do do	0	00
Total	65	68

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 22ND SEPTEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure changes show a brisk fall in the Punjab and at Madras and slight changes elsewhere. Gradients are moderate to slight.

Winds are easterly at Goa, south-easterly at Bombay and south-westerly to north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been 15—17 miles per hour at Jampagar and Aurangabad

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NOTES.

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*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1902.

THE SOLAR ECLIPSE OF 1898.

Soon after the Total Solar Eclipse of May 1901, which was visible at Mauritius and in the Straits Settlements, a local contemporary questioned the wisdom of the expense incurred by the various local governments for the purpose of observing the Indian eclipse which had just preceded it. Professor Naigamwalla's report on the Solar Eclipse as observed at Jeur, to which we have already referred, is a sufficient and full refutation of the charge. Professor Naigamwalla's work may well be compared with that of Sir Norman Lockyer or of Professor Campbell, though he did not enjoy the advantage of past actual experience like those scientists. He laboured under the additional disadvantage that the instruments were entirely new and had consequently to be pieced together, fitted up and adjusted for their several purposes within a few days of the great event—drawbacks which only those experienced in the matter can duly appreciate. How these difficulties were overcome is by no means the least interesting part of the proceedings recorded in the report. Odds and ends of various kinds, bits of string, a lump of lead, a kerosine tin, bamboos and stray boulders, and even the simple ointment of the pharmacopœia all seem to have come handy in their turn. There was in short a frequent need of ingenuity which was fully realised, and the advice of the late Dr. Frick appears to have been taken to heart by the director of the expedition that "If you wish to succeed, you must learn to bore with the saw and to saw with a brad-awl." In spite of all drawbacks the report shows that the expedition was one of the most successful that took part in the scientific observation of the eclipse of 1898. Quite in keeping with the practice generally followed at the present time, the most powerful instruments in Professor Naigamwalla's camp were designed for photography. Of them again, the spectrographs held the first place. The astronomers of the first half of the nineteenth century were of opinion that our knowledge of the nature of the sun had reached its utmost limit, when on the sudden at the beginning of the sixties the spectroscope opened up a new field of investigations in physics and astronomy. In consequence we may now find out not only the substances of which the sun and the fixed stars are composed, but also their relative velocity, the state of matter, and the temperature of their constituent elements.

Unhappily, the spectrum has proved to be a far more complicated machine than it was taken for in the beginning. At first it was thought that to each substance there corresponded a certain number of lines in the spectrum, and that wherever these lines were visible they indicated the presence of the particular substance. But later on it was discovered that these lines vary in number, size, position, brightness, etc., according to circumstances. Hence the telling remark of some scientist in 1897 that "We know now less than 20 years ago; for at that time men of science saw all objects alike in their observations, while at present everyone sees them all different." To overcome this difficulty, eye-observations have now been nearly given up; it is only as a means of control that they are still made use of, and the principal work is done by the sun itself. The light of the sun paints on the photographic plate its own glowing spectrum and leaves it fixed there, so that it may be leisurely studied at any subsequent time. The present report contains some spectra which, we do not hesitate to say, will bear comparison with the best that have been published up to the present day. The spectrum of the flash and the accompanying list of the lines, which latter were most carefully measured, constitute the most important part of the report and will commend itself as of the greatest value to those interested in solar physics. The spectrum of the Corona taken by the ultra-violet prismatic camera is similarly a notable success. It shows two bright rings of coronium in the ultra-violet portion hitherto unknown. The photos of the corona likewise rank among the best of their kind. For the most part these photos show an indistinct misty halo around the dark disc of the moon, but in Professor Naigamwalla's report the streamers, even the smaller ones or the so-called plumes, are given quite distinct in the photos, especially in No. 4. The beautiful frontispiece, which is a combination of all the photos taken, is a complete representation of what a sharp eye could see during obscuration.

The sketch of the corona on plate XXV requires a word of explanation. At first blush it might not come up to the expectation of some readers as an artistic production, especially when they learn that three professional draftsmen were engaged upon it. But one must remember that only 100 seconds were available for the work, and that the object to be delineated was in itself very difficult and quite different from the every day objects familiar to draftsmen. Besides, nothing spoils the scientific value of such a sketch more than an attempt to re-touch the design after the Eclipse. This explains the roughness of the sketch, which after all brings out the shape of the corona in striking resemblance to that in the frontispiece of the volume. The discussion concerning the connection of the Corona and the sun-spot-frequency is noteworthy. The different illustrations have been collected with great care, but, as the sun is observed every day and the portion of the spots carefully marked, it may have been possible to subjoin a similar series of the coronas in descending order of the daily spot frequency, together with the relative position of the prominences and spots that are simultaneously visible on the sun's surface, but on this point we are promised a separate memoir. In one respect this eclipse was particularly remarkable. As the sky was as clear as crystal, all those phenomena were absent, which otherwise accompany an eclipse and make the greatest impression on the popular mind. Thus the yellowish colour overspreading the landscape, the advancing of the dark shadow of the moon in its awe-inspiring march, and such like features were not observed at all. The amusing accounts, by a member of Mr. Naigamwalla's party, of the effects of the eclipse upon the animal world cannot be passed over without a passing remark. From these it would appear that, next to the wary crow, the donkey evinced the keenest scientific sense and that herein he is vastly superior to the cow and the buffalo. The only feature of the report to which objection may be taken is the circumstance that the photos represent the instruments in working order. In some of the illustrations scarcely anything of the apparatus is visible, especially when the instrument is placed horizontally. The back of the observers and the black cloth sheltering the head of the operator is nearly all that presents itself to the reader. Additional photographs of such instruments by themselves would have been welcome. To sum up the report reflects high credit upon its writer. He has, in a simple attractive style, put before the public the accumulated experiences acquired in the expedition, and has established the impartial and unbiassed character of his report by disclosing favourable and unfavourable facts and circumstances alike; and has above all imbued his book with a real scientific spirit. Naturally, therefore, while heartily congratulating him on his success in bringing out what is announced as only Vol. I of the "Publications of the Takhtasingji Observatory", we may conclude by expressing the hope of soon seeing Vol. II in print.

VACCINATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

After a glance at the figures given in the report on vaccination in the Bombay Presidency during the past year, one might be led to suppose that there had been a big recrudescence of prejudice against vaccination. Such a supposition, however, would not by any means be correct. The fact is that the number of births during the year was much below the average, and consequently the number of persons available for vaccination was not by any means so large as usual. However, although the aggregate total of cases dealt with during the year falls below the level of previous years, the figures in themselves are by no means discouraging. Thus 287,388 children were inoculated, or 77 of the number available. The total number of persons operated upon was about 480,000 as against 590,000 in the previous year. Seventy-one per cent. of this number were Hindus, but amongst that community there was a considerable falling off as compared with other sects, the Christian, Mussalman, and Parsi sections of the population having subjected themselves to the operation in greater numbers than has hitherto been the case. A very satisfactory feature of the year's work was the high percentage of cases in which the operation was successful. The figure for the year was 92·12 against 90·86 in the previous year. No English lymph was received by the vaccinators during the year, but nevertheless that obtained is stated to have been very good. In every district, by far the greater number of operations were performed with human lymph. Animal lympu was, however, used to a considerable extent, and in the City of Bombay calf-lymph has been used for many years past. The use of animal lymph has been attended with a more than average amount of success in the Central Registration District, and the practice has also been introduced into some of the Native States. The number of deaths from small-pox during the year was 4,277, a comparatively low figure. In the Southern Registration District as many as 2,346 deaths occurred from the disease, and this seems to indicate a rather considerable epidemic. But for this outbreak the number of deaths would have been still more satisfactory. The compulsory Vaccination Act continues to operate very satisfactorily in the City of Bombay, although the percentage of vaccinations to the number of births does not show an increase as one might desire. One extremely satisfactory feature of the year's work is the fact that in no single case has illness or any ill effect of any kind resulted from the operation of vaccination. This is all the more satisfactory in view of the prejudice which always faces the argument that vaccination is a valuable preventive against disease.

THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY AUTHENTICS.

Cricketers and lovers of the game in India who have been looking forward to welcoming a strong team of the Oxford University Authentics Cricket Club next November, will be considerably disappointed at the composition of the side which includes none of the great players whose names were mentioned in connection with the tour a few weeks ago. The side as definitely selected will consist of the following players:—K. J. Key (Oxford University and Surrey, Captain), F. H. Hollins (Oxford University and Lancashire), A. H. Hornby (Lancashire), H. B. Chinnery (Middlesex), C. Headlam (Middlesex), G. H. Simpson-Hayward (Worcestershire), R. A. Williams (Oxford University and Berkshire), F. G. H. Clayton (Northumberland), F. Kershaw, J. B. Aspinall, C. S. Hannay, J. E. Tompkinson, R. H. Raphael, and H. J. Powys-Keck. The inability of L. C. H. Palairet, C. B. Fry, P. F. Warner, the Fosters, B. J. L. Bosanquet and other well-known first-class players who are members of the Club to make the trip, will be very much regretted in India, and there can be no doubt that the side in both batting and bowling falls very far below the strength expected. Only three of the above players now participate regularly in first-class county cricket, viz., Hollins, Headlam, and Simpson-Hayward, while no less than six are strangers to first-class cricket. The principal batsmen are Chinnery, Hollins, Williams, Clayton, Hornby, and Key who, though all capable run-getters, are hardly to be compared with Greig, Troup, Goldie, Bush, Bosworth-Smith, and W. M. Turner of the likely all India eleven players. The bowling, on paper at least, is weak, and the brunt of the work will fall on Williams, one of last year's Oxford University bowlers, Simpson-Hayward whose lobs have been very effective for Worcestershire this year, and Powys-Keck, whose name we are unable to identify with either county cricket or public school cricket. Besides these, Chinnery, Clayton, and Hannay can all trundle a bit, but there is not a really dangerous bowler on the side. Simpson-Hayward, of whom much is expected, is hardly the kind of bowler likely to be destructive on matting wickets. The wicket-keeping with Headlam in charge of the gloves and with Aspinall as an understudy, will be quite first-class.

AFFAIRS IN THE RAND.

A special correspondent of the "Standard", writing from Johannesburg, says the situation there remains one of keen expectancy as regards the burdens to be placed upon the mining industry—for in the undeveloped condition, agriculturally, of the country, that is what the war debt and other projected imposts mean—and the completion of the measures necessary to the full completion of all enterprise. The Transvaal is in a state of transition, and little patience is manifested by the very people who ought to set an example to their less privileged fellow-subjects. They complain of crown colony government, but do not strive towards bringing the time nearer when representative government shall be granted them. It is to be feared, says the correspondent, that whether bustling people of the Rand elect quietly to take what the gods may give them or, as is more probable, will claim to have a voice of some sort in public affairs, the Afrikander Bond at the Cape will make political antagonism a necessity. "While the focus of political agitation—an agitation all the more dangerous because it will be sinuous in form and cleverly disguised—is fixed at the Cape," says the special correspondent, "it is obvious that the centres of purely British thought and industrial and commercial development will remain at Johannesburg." The Imperial Government and the British in South Africa, both wish to see Briton and Boer treated alike. But where the people of the Transvaal and of the Rand, especially, may disagree with the Home Government, is as to the method of achieving it. The Rand may make up its collective mind that the Home Government will decide, and that the better plan will be to make the best of that which is offered to them, waiting patiently for the good times which are inevitably to come.

The Bombay Corporation, yesterday, at their meeting, resolved to give an address of welcome on their arrival in India to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught who are coming to India to be present at the Coronation Durbar in Delhi.—A proposition moved by Mr. Kabrajee for a similar address of welcome to Viscount Kitchener, on his arrival in India to assume the command of the Indian Army, was rejected by a large majority.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice of Bombay, presided at a meeting of leading citizens held in the Corporation Hall last evening, when it was unanimously resolved that this meeting is of opinion that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay should be held with a view to consider the advisability of adopting measures for commemorating, in this city, the Coronation ceremonies on the occasion of the Durbar at Delhi, and that a requisition signed at the meeting, be addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay with a view to call such a meeting as early as practicable.

It is understood that a medal has been sanctioned for the Mahsud Blockade operations, but no army order to that effect has yet been received in India.

The Irrigation Commission, during its visit to Quetta next month, will examine the successful series of artesian wells in the vicinity of the cantonment, the Shebo Canal in the Pishin Valley, and other irrigation works in Baluchistan.

Mr. J. E. O'Conor, C. I. E., Director-General of Satistics, who has been granted leave Home, will make over charge on the 24th instant to Mr. J. A. Robertson, who has twice before officiated for him. Mr. O'Conor will return to India on the 23rd March to complete the extended tenure of his appointment which expires next August.

Sir George Cotton has been adopted as the Conservative candidate for the Accrington Division. He will oppose Sir Joseph Leese, K. C., the sitting Liberal member for the division, who at the last election was returned by a majority of 592 votes over Mr. Edward Micholls, the then Conservative candidate. Sir George was in attendance at the meeting at which he was adopted, and delivered an address in which he expressed his views upon the leading political topics of the day.

A Bombay Mill Manager writes in the "Indian Textile Journal":—It is not certain whether the Hindoo owners of weaving sheds are in real earnest to substitute for the animal tallow a similar vegetable substance to get over their religious prejudices. If they are really earnest in this matter why here is a fortune to be made by one who can prepare a material that would serve all the purposes of animal tallow in our size mixings. Many attempts are known to have been made within the last ten years and more in that direction, but without success It is worth knowing however whether the Hindoo user of tallow is prepared to pay a slightly higher rate, if some intelligent chemist was to succeed in preparing a usable vegetable tallow. The margin of profit in weaving is sufficiently great to allow of this mere paltry increase in the cost of a size mixing. In Ahmedabad, where the Hindoo millowners predominate, there is a large field for the sale of such a material. It is doubtful, however, if one would find encouragement at the hands of those who show themselves so anxious under plea of religious prejudices. Vegetable tallow is a substance that requires well guarding against on account of the evil effects on the cloth, if it happens to lay in stock for some time.

Along the Strand paced Meoham Soloman, cursing volubly in Hindustani. He was angry enough to have sworn in English, but, with an effort of self-control, he veiled himself in the obscurity of his native tongue. It was useless, however, for P. C. Rickards, 297 E, was within earshot; and what can be hidden from a London policeman? P. C. 297 E politely requested Soloman, in Hindustani, to use better language. A short dialogue in the vernacular ensued, and then the Hindu, continuing stubbornly profane, was arrested. He was fined 5s. as a second lesson in polite conversation.

The "Siam Free Press" sees no hope for that State unless the King sets about sweeping administrative reforms. Risings and disaffection in various parts show how cruelly the Siamese people have been oppressed to drive them into revolt. Over-taxation and official exactions are the rule. That journal admits that the King is kept wholly unaware of the brutal manner in which his subjects in the rebellious provinces are governed; otherwise he would never tolerate the wild schemes of taxation, exorbitant exactions in labour, and extraordinary contributions in goods and chattels, which his officers carry out.

The following quaint legend was exhibited the other morning, over the signature of the manager, in the window of a large hatter's establishment in North London:—"All Work and no Play makes Jack a Dull Boy—Gone to a Wedding—Resume Work To-morrow."

Lieutenant-Colonel Manifold, I. M. S., who travelled through north-western China on behalf of the Peking Syndicate, has promised to give a lecture on a portion of his exploration experiences in the Celestial Empire at the United Service Institution, Simla, on or about the 7th October. The lecture is expected to be a very interesting one.

A REVIVAL OF BUSHRANGING.

[BY AN AUSTRALIAN.]

It has passed almost without notice in the home papers that, from early April until June 23 last, a district in south-eastern Central Queensland, much bigger than the entire area of the Home Counties, for instance, has been invested by armed troopers because of an outbreak of bushranging. This late recrudescence of Australia's peculiar form of outlawry—popularly believed to have been finally extinguished by the shooting, or capture and subsequent hanging, of the Kelly gang about twenty years ago—although brief, was deadly; and in the crime and its cause, the tracking, hemming-in, the final capture of the desperados are to be found all the essential features of more celebrated cases of the same sort which have become historical. In the light of this modern instance, these features are worth recalling.

THE KENNIFFS.

Briefly, Pat and Jim Kenniff, the accused belonged technically to the class of small graziers. Between them and the manager of a neighbouring large station, or stock-run, there was bad blood, owing to reputed irregularities in the way of stock transactions on the part of the Kenniffs. These irregularities having become sufficiently definite and actute to set their authors within cognizance of the law, the station-manager, a mounted policeman, and black tracker set out for the Kenniffs. The white men never returned, and the black tracker story is that he saw them shot. A place was found where human bodies had been burned; in the saddlebags on a horse which one of the murdered men had been riding, which escaped with its gear on and was caught, charred teeth and bones were found, and sundry scraps and buttons, which were identified as having belonged to the missing pair. The brothers Kenniff "took to the bush:" a cordon of trained aboriginal trackers and white troopers, summoned swiftly from every available quarter, was formed, embracing a scope of country as big as several English counties, wherein the men had disappeared, and so the chase began. The now declared outlaws could not get out of the ring; the troopers, with their human equivalent of the bloodhound, could not catch them within it until after more than two months' incessant harrying. Several times the bushrangers were located, and their camp was rushed, but always the camp was empty of men. They were out in the coldest time of the Queensland year—a time when bitter frost is the rule rather than the exception from midnight until sunrise they dared but seldom light a fire, and could never by any chance have slept by one, so that their misery, hardened bushmen though they were must have been intense. They were taken at last, almost providentially, in early morning. A party of troopers stalked in upon the camp, and came close upon the outlaws before they took alarm; for the constables were without boots and the camp was pitched in a thick patch of barren scrub. The outlaws, when they saw their danger, had no time to mount, though they had four saddled horses standing by. They broke away on foot, were fired upon repeatedly and missed. Jim tripped and fell, and was taken before he could rise; Pat got clear away, and some two hours later, after some parleying, gave himself up.

THE GENESIS OF THE OUTLAW.

One may say that the whole story of bushranging is in that brief episode and what led up to it. As to the latter: throughout the length and breadth of the Australian bush, to thieve stock in a small way is so easy, the bush population is to a large extent so patriarchal in its ways, and detection is so difficult, that "cattle-duffing," the killing of a casual sheep not acquired by purchase, the "sweating"—that is, unauthrized borrowing—of somebody else's horse, are matters of common practice. In the days before the telegraph, really wonderful things were done in the way of cattle-lifting and the removal of whole mobs of horses—the brands of which would be "faked" or a altered en route—and their dispersal among distant purchasers. With the spread of communication, of course, these truly princely opportunities were gradually restricted and thieving was necessarily reduced. It is also extensively practised quite in a neighbourly—strictly an unneighbourly—way. There is no commoner subject of chaff about the camp-fire at mustering time than to praise the qualities of a neighbour's beef, and declare that it was never raised upon his own grass. And this chaff, often enough, has truth behind it. Heavy penalties await the convicted stock-thief; but conviction in that wellnigh empty land is hard to get. Retaliation is easy, however, and is freely exercised. Between neighbours, who are in a fairly large and pretty equal way of squatting, the stealing of one another's stock, when it becomes fashionable in a locality, will probably come out about level in the long run, or will vary more or less, like men's winnings at whist, according to the skill of the operator. But on the flanks of the large holder with his many thousand head of stock, there is the small grazier or selector with his tens. There is, too, the bush publican, who gets his big squatter neighbour's permission to depasture "a few head of milkers." Given, in this man of small possessions, scruple to match his acres and cunning in bushcraft, and there you have the makings of a first chapter in bushranging. He steals for profit, then for pleasure. The game is full of joy and daring; it soon becomes a kind of patriarchal right. By the same process the laws of property and the police engender an implacable enmity in him. The result—the occasional result—is easy to foresee. To ignorance, add power and liberty, an amazing skill in woodcraft, and a long course of undetected thieving, wild hatred and contempt of all control and discipline: murder—given the devil's moment—must come of it. Such, probably, were the Kenniffs; such were certainly the Kellys and their confederates, Hart and Byrne; of such in general terms is the bushranger compounded, and so he begins his career.

WHY HE THRIVES.

Once outlawed, luck and his daring and mettle must decide what is to become of him. The Kellys in all probability, were the last of their kind, the kind that terrorized whole country-sides, "bailed-up" entire townships, robbed banks and stations many hundred miles apart, off and on for several years. It took years, and cost, in the total, millions to catch the Kellys, and many others, greatest of their breed; it took even to-day, in a country deemed now entirely settled, fifty white troopers and sixteen black trackers working incessantly for many weeks, to run down the fugitive Kenniffs, and cost the Queensland Government a matter of £2,000 a month. The truth is, policemen on such a job work, are like our army in South Africa, in a country full of unfriendly spies. Thieving is popular, the outlaw is a hero; and every second man—and more than that proportion of the women—if he will not, perhaps, feed or shelter the bushranger, will at least lie about him to the police. That is the simple truth how it comes that bushrangers are so hard to catch. Of course many, many settlers would turn informer but for terror of the outlaw at large; but it is safe to say that at least as many will befriend him, feed him, reborse him, mislead the police because of a sneaking reverence for his calling.

And, again, there is the business side to this romance of villany. In the Kenniffs' case thousands—in more famous cases in the older days, tens of thousands—of pounds were spent in the effort to bring the men to justice. All this handsome outlay does not go in troopers' wages; much of it is spent locally, in food, forage, saddlery, and the purchase of fresh horses to keep the hunt going. A new industry, in fact, is opened in the district concerned to the solid and immediate advantage of the inhabitants. This phase of bushranging is not put forward as a theory, it is within the knowledge of the writer that when the Kellys were finally surrounded and caught or killed at Glenrowan, in Victoria their removal was sincerely lamented by numbers of thrifty settlers, dealers, and tradesmen of sorts, who had found in the occasional presence and constant pursuit of the outlaws a liberal soure of increment. The Kellys, in fact, and to a lesser extent, subsequently, those who hunted them, got glory, wounds, or death; the merchant had the profit. Even so it is in war: the merchant and the contractor has each his part.

The example of the outlaw, at least in Australia, is notoriously infectious. In the days when his calling was so much more easily followed, bushranging drew to itself plentiful recruits, aspiring youngsters fired by the example of their forerunners.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

KING LEOPOLD AND PRINCESS STEPHANIE.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

King Leopold immediately arrived at Spa, yesterday, he insisted on Princess Stephanie who is now Countess of L'Onyay de Nogy L'Onya, leaving the Royal Villa. She left, weeping bitterly, for Brussels.

The news of the incident had preceded her and an immense crowd met the Princess at the station. Every head bared and cries of "Vive la Princess Stephanie" were raised on all sides.

RUSSIA AND THE PORTE.

TORPEDO BOATS ALLOWED TO PASS.

M. Zinovieff has called the Sultan's serious attention to the condition of Macedonia, and the absence of order and authority among the Albanians.

The "Standard" states that an irade has been issued authorising the passage through the Dardanelles of the four Russian torpedo boats at intervals of twenty-four hours. They are to go under a commercial flag and are to carry no ammunition nor naval crews.

THE KHEDIVE.

The Khedive arrived at Constantinople on Saturday.

He was received by the Sultan and proceeded to Konak (? a Kiosk) on the Bosphorus.

THE BOXERS IN CHINA.

The "Standard's" Shanghai correspondent telegraphs that the Boxers have destroyed the China Inland Mission at Meichou. No lives were lost. The Boxers are now threatening the cities of Tanlien and Hungyn and Kiating.

M. PELLETAN'S INDISCRETION.

SPEECH BY THE FRENCH PREMIER.

LONDON, SEPT. 21.

The French Premier speaking at St. Jean Angely to-day, referred to M. Pelletan's speeches and said: "Only let a slightly sensational remark fall from the lips of a Minister in the fervour of extempore oratory and the communicative glow of a banquet, even if in the mind of the speaker the remark only amounted to a literary ornament and figure of rhetoric, it immediately becomes for the cabinet's enemies a Government's utterance."

M. Combes declared that Ministers individually were only responsible for their own departments, hence the pretension to bind the cabinet to a phrase more or less incorrectly reported, was of no account. He concluded by affirming the Government's desire for friendly relations with all nations.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, SEPT. 22.

Rear Admiral Watson has died of pneumonia at Malta.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, SEPTEMBER 22.

The P. and O. S. N. Co's. s. s. Egypt, with the English Mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 1 a.m., to-day and the s. s. India for Colombo and Australia at midnight yesterday.

A NEW K. C. I. E.

LIEUT.-COL. CURZON-WYLLIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

His Majesty the King-Emperor has been pleased to appoint Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Curzon-Wyllie, Political Aide-de-Camp to the Secretary of State, to be Knight Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire.

DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

The Durand Football Tournament to-day produced a surprise, the Somersets beating the K. O. S. Bs. by two goals, both scored in the last five minutes, to love.

TRANSPORTS PROCEEDING TO SOUTH AFRICA.

PROBABLE DATES OF DEPARTURE.

The following transports will probably proceed to South Africa with prisoners of war, leaving Bombay on the dates given:—Lake Manitoba, 15th October; Ionian, 22nd; Ortona, 25th November; Lake Manitoba, 3rd December; Ionian 10th December.

GENERAL DE WET AND THE BOERS.

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 22.

An "Indian Daily News" London telegram, dated 21st instant, says the "Times" correspondent wires from Antwerp that De Wet, in a speech to a large assemblage, said the Boers would consent to be led by the British, but if they were driven there might be a catastrophe.

AUSTRALIA AND NAVAL DEFENCE.

As a result of the Colonial Conference the Australians propose to contribute £200,000 annually to the Naval Defence of the Empire.

FAMINE IN A FLOODED VILLAGE.

Letters received from Naihati state that the villagers in the flooded tracts of Rampore Hat are undergoing great distress for want of food, over sixty maunds of rice have been distributed, but a great deal more is needed, and it is feared that unless help comes soon many will die from starvation.

A DESPATCH from Champery states that Count O'Gorman, a young Irishman, has accomplished, by way of the Champery face of the mountain, the ascent of the Dent du Midi, a feat heretofore deemed to be impossible. The Count, who was accompanied by two guides, encountered immense difficulties, but finally reached without mishap the summit of the great mountain at a height of 3,212 metres.

POONA OPEN POLO TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 22.

The first match in the Open Polo Tournament was played on the Poona ground this evening between the 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry and the Mahableshwar Wanderers. The game was finished, and it was one of the best contested on the Poona ground for a long time. Both sides played up in grand style, and for a long time the issue remained in doubt until the final goal by Wood put issue beyond doubt almost on the stroke of time. Lord Northcote and a large number of ladies and gentlemen watched the game. The Jodhpore team being scratched, the final now lies between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Mahableshwar Wanderers, which will be played on Thursday evening.

The following is a short description of the play:—

First Chukker.—The start found the Cavalry defending the south goal and the Wanderers the north end. Davie secured the ball and forced the defence, Wood carrying it on got on some short distance when Wogan-Browne swept the ball out. Davie well carried it along by Drysdale, who placed the ball in front of the Cavalry when Davie scored the first goal. With the change of sides Good got on. He was ridden off by Alayarkhan who brought the ball back in the centre of the field where it fell to Wogan-Brown. He had a clear run and managed to score with a beautiful long shot. On restarting the ball went out on the far side, but being thrown Wood went for it and drove it between the posts. Score: Mahableshwar Wanderers, 2 goals, to Cavalry one goal. Time—5 mins. 9 secs.

Second Chukker.—This was opened with a rush by Drysdale and Greig taking possession secured another goal. The Wanderers continued their attack well and a couple of hot scrimmages followed in front of the Cavalry goal of which Greig scored a sub. The game continued fast, and while Alexander rode off, Davie and Browne carried the ball to the opposite side and neatly added another goal. With seven seconds left, the Wanderers tried to force matters, but some good play by Alexander cleared the ball out of their territory, and Browne carrying it, in spite of a vigorous defence by Drysdale and Wood to get another goal. Score: Cavalry, one goal, 1 sub., Wanderers 3 goals, 1 sub. Time—6 mins, 4 secs.

Third Chukker.—The Cavalry showed out but nothing resulted. On being hit Brown collared the ball gradually and sent it to the posts. Some up and down play followed and a foul was given against the Wanderers, the latter forcing the Cavalry's defence, but nothing came out in this chukker. Score as above. Time—7 mins. 33 secs.

Fourth Chukker.—A free hit to the Wanderers was taken by Drysdale who placed the ball well in front of the Cavalry goal, but it was soon swept out of danger by Wood getting on the ball but it went wide and another foul followed against the Wanderers. The penalty bit was taken by Browne who put straight between the posts. Brown immediately got possession of the ball and scored a long shot goal. The attack by Drysdale and Greig was stopped by Alexander and some good play by Denning took the Cavalry well into the Wanderers' territory but the ball went out. Score: Cavalry 6 goals 1 sub. Wanderers 3 goals, 1 sub. Time—5 mins, 18 secs.

Fifth Chukker.—At the commencement of this chukker a series of attack by the Cavalry were ably fended off by forcing the ball, and the Wanderers then carried it down the field where Drysdale succeeded in adding a goal. They continued to attack, until Denning temporarily carried the ball out of danger. It was returned by Davie and, falling to Greig, was carried well in goal. Score: Cavalry, 6 goals, 1 sub. to Wanderers 5 goals 1 sub. Time—5 mins. 56 secs.

Sixth Chukker.—The Wanderers pressed their advantage and a good back-hander by Drysdale placed the ball well in front of the Cavalry goal when Alayarkhan stopped it just in the nick of time. In trying to ride Davie off, however, he was dismounted almost immediately after, when Drysdale returning the ball scored another goal, thus equalising the totals. The game became very interesting and nothing was scored. Score: Cavalry 6 goals, 1 sub. to Wanderers 6 goals 1 sub. Time—5 mins. 8 sec.

Seventh Chukker.—After some fast play Greig got on, but the ball went out. He made another attack but went more wide and a off-side was given against the Cavalry. Soon after Davie took the shot but just failed to score. The Wanderers continued to press for some time until Alexander and Browne succeeded in breaking away. They were brought back soon after and Wood picking up the ball ran it up and scored a goal amidst loud applause. Only half a minute remained and nothing resulted. Score: Wanderers 7 goals, 1 sub. Cavalry 6 goals, 1 sub. Time—4 mins. 50 secs.

The following composed the teams:—The Wanderers: Captains Greig, Wood, and Drysdale; Captain Davie back. The Cavalry: Mr. Denning, Cap: tains Wogan-Browne and Alexander Duff; Alayar Khan, back.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, SEPT. 22.

The Inspector of Gymnasia leaves Poona on October 2nd, arriving at Karachi 5th, Quetta 9th, Multan 13th, Ferozepore 15th, Mean Meer 16th, Jullundar 19th, Umballa 21st, Meerut 26th, Bareilly 30th, Lucknow 1st November.

Two companies of the Yorkshires proceed from Benares to join headquarters at Sitapur prior to marching to Delhi. Two companies of the Royal Scot Fusiliers will replace them temporarily at Benares.

Anderson, R. E., is appointed to command the Military Railway Company.

Captain Goodwin, Army Medical Corps, is ordered home.

Major-General G. J. Burnett, C. B., Commanding Poona District, is expected to return from leave in England about the middle of December next.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cleary Hill, Inspector of Gymnasia in India, has submitted to the Commander-in-Chief his programme of the assault-at-arms and military displays to be held in connection with the Coronation Assemblage.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS SEPTEMBER 22.—Maclean, Col, Punj, R. A. M. C. from leave from England.

Fraser, Major, Bo. 1st Cheshire Regt, on leave from Quetta.

DEPARTURES SEPTEMBER 22.—Lyne, Capt, M. S. 16th Inft, off leave to Madras.

Macdonald, Capt, M. S. 1st Warwick Regt, to join Belgaum.

Houstoun, Lt, Bo I. M. S. off leave to Poona.

Morris, 2nd Lt, Beng, 1st Hants, to join to Chanbuttia.

Coleham, Capt, Bo, 2nd Lancers, to join to Deesa.

FIGHT WITH A BOAR.

MASTER OF HOUNDS' EXCITING EXPERIENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

MADRAS, SEPT. 22.

The last run of the Ooty Hounds will be memorable, among many memorable meets, on account of the fierce fight Captain Fife, A.-D.-C. to the Governor and Master of Hounds, had with a wild boar before he eventually despatched it. The hounds, while running a jack, ran into a wild boar and Captain Fife, who was the only rider near, tried to whip them off.

The boar charged him fiercely. He kept it off with his hunting crop until the rest of the Hunt came up and then it made off. Captain Fife left the hounds that were hurt to be taken back by the Whips, while he returned to the kennels with the rest of the pack.

He was again attacked on his return by the same boar which charged and unhorsed him. A fierce struggle ensued, but fortunately the hounds collared the boar by one of its ears and Captain Fife stunned it with a blow from his whip and despatched it by holding its head under some water in a nullah till the beast was drowned.

Captain Fife, fortunately, was unhurt.

THE MYSTERY OF THE NITHSDALE.

STEAMER FOUND BY H. M. S. FOX.

COLOMBO, SEPTEMBER 22.

H. M. S. Fox has just arrived with the missing Nithsdale and the crew.

The vessel had drifted and was found in a lagoon some distance from the scene of the accident.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

THE ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

CHESHIRE REGIMENT vs. R. A. (COLABA).

In connection with the second round of the Bombay Rovers' Association Football Tournament the Cheshire Regiment met the Royal Artillery (Colaba) on the Cooperage last evening, in the presence of a large number of spectators. In the first round the Cheshires defeated the Colaba Villa eleven, while the Artillery had secured a walk over owing to the team of the Shropshire Light Infantry scratching. The game last evening was of a fairly interesting description, and resulted in a win for the Cheshires by three goals to one. The Artillery started towards the Bandstand and the leather was sent into touch just inside the Cheshires' half. The Cheshires then worked to the other end and the R. A., custodian was called upon and not found wanting. The R. A. forwards then dribbled out to the centre but were soon driven back, and Logan badly missing the Cheshires forced a corner. Nothing resulted however and Noble dribbled out to the centre. A minute later Bosquill, the Cheshires' centre half, took a long shot at goal but the ball went over the crossbar. Then some stubborn play took place in front of the Cheshires' goal and the ball was eventually sent behind. Following this the Cheshires worked back to the other end and twice the Artillery custodian was called upon to fist out. The R. A. right back relieved with a long kick but the Cheshires soon returned to the attack and forced a corner. The Artillery cleared to the centre where play remained for a few minutes. Then Haslehurst put in a nice dribble up the right-wing and centered well, but the rest of the forwards being a bit too slow the Colaba men were again driven back to mid-field where the leather was several times sent into touch. A few minutes later, however, the Gunners had returned to the attack and Haslehurst put in a hot shot from the right wing which Sheldon just managed to keep out. This was followed by a spell of fairly even play. Then the Cheshires attacked in real earnest and eventually James put through their first goal. Soon after this a foul was given against the Cheshires and the R. A. attacking, Roach equalised the score with a nice shot. Encouraged by shouts of "Play up the R. A." the Colaba players once more returned to the attack, but Haslehurst's pass going wrong the ball went behind. Both elevens were now playing up for all they were worth and a minute later the Cheshires were making a hot onslought on their opponent's goal and Twyman was rolled over but managed to get rid of the ball. Then the Gunners paid another visit to the other end, but the Cheshires forwards came back with a pretty combined dribble and Twyman was once more called upon, and saved the situation by throwing behind, the Cheshires thus securing a corner. The Artillery managed to clear and for a few minutes play ruled in the centre. After a while Madden broke away on the left wing and dribbling well up increased the Cheshires' score with a shot which Twyman had no chance of stopping. From now up to half time both sides attacked in turn, but there was no further scoring and the Cheshires crossed over with a lead of two goals to one. The Cheshires re-started and it was not long before they were again on the aggressive, Jarvis sending in a shot which went just over the crossbar. After the goal kick the Cheshires continued to have the best of the argument and play had only been resumed about five minutes when their forwards broke through the R. A. defence and James once more found the net and thus gave his side a lead of two goals. At this stage the Cheshires were showing much the better form and were soon making another attack on their opponents' goal, but the ball went behind, while a minute later they forced a corner. The ball was sent behind, but they were speedily on the attack again and a hot onslaught was made on the Artillery goal but a good chance of scoring was lost by over-anxiousness, the leather being sent behind. Following the kick out Haslehurst went away on the right wing, but his pass was intercepted and the Cheshires returned to the attack. Their forward sent in three shots in quick succession, but none of them found the net, the ball eventually going behind By stubborn play the Colaba players transfered the scene of operations to the other end. Their stay here, however, was of but brief duration, the Cheshires forcing play out to the centre where it remained for a couple of minutes. The Cheshires now commenced to assert their superiority, their passing being decidedly good, whereas that of their opponents was poor. On a number of occasions the R. A. half-backs had chances of feeding their forwards, but their passing was wild and in the majority of instances their opponent benefited by it. From now to the end the Cheshires had decidedly the best of matters and time after time invaded the Gunners' territory, but their shooting being wild a number of good chances of scoring were thrown away. Eventually time arrived with the Cheshires leading by three goals to one.

The teams were as follows:—

Cheshire Regiment:—Sheldon, goal; Roney and Dale, backs; Evans, Basquill and Preston, half-backs; Jarvis, James, Whitehead, Bell, and Madden, forwards.

R. A.:—Twyman, goal; Logan and Sizer, backs; Phillips, Farley, and Pearce, half-backs; Haslehurst, Lieutenant Roche Rooke, Noble and Parnell, forwards.

SOME years ago, near Sheffield, says the "Liverpool Post," there lived a staunch old cricketer called Thompson. He umpired every Saturday for his village eleven, and every Sunday he performed the office of clerk, his sonorous "Amen" being a substitute for the more modern choir. One warm Sunday morning the worthy vicar's sermon drew out into a 45 minutes' discourse, and old Thompson fell fast asleep. He was dreaming of his favourite pastime when the vicar finished his sermon, and there was an awful pause, while everyone waited for the clerk's "Amen." Old Thompson woke up, and, greatly erring, shouted out, "Over!" to the great delight of the congregation and the scandal of the vicar.

THE ADEN PUBLIC WHARF SCHEME.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Allow me to offer a few remarks upon the tactics, as well as the position assumed by the opponents of the Aden Public Wharf Scheme. The recent address of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce throws considerable light upon this much vexed question and proves how powerful the "vested" interests of the monopolists have become in Aden when they can invoke the assistance of such a body. With your kind permission I will review some of the chief reasons why the monopolists oppose the above scheme, as stated not only in evidence before the Port Commission but also in reports subsequently published by the Aden Chamber of Commerce.

It is necessary in the first instance for the public to understand that the Aden Port Trust's proposal was originally supported by a large number of influential local merchants, many of whom petitioned the Trust a few years ago to establish Public Wharves etc. as a means of protection against the arbitrary business dealings and rapacious action of the private wharf-owners. These unfortunate people have suddenly performed a "volte face" and are now numbered among the most rabid opponents of the scheme.

How has this wonderful change of front been effected? I have no hesitation in saying that our late friends have been misled more particularly by specious promises on the part of the wharf owners—promises that these people know very well can never be carried with practical effect for any length of time. This move on the part of the monopolists was successfully carried out just in time for the first sitting of the Commission. It was a stage demonstration of dummies, and it must be admitted it was very cleverly managed by the chief wire-pullers in the Chamber of Commerce. Believe me, that the private wharf-owners are a power in Aden, thanks to the supreme indifference of the Government in past years, but the vicious circle must be broken up if Aden as a port is to be progressive indeed. I am certain that the power of the monopolists would not to be tolerated at any other port in the British Empire.

Whilst admitting that the grievances under which the Aden merchants groaned have recently and partly been removed by their wily would-be friends, there can be little doubt that in the event of the Government being so ill-advised and fatuous as to decided against the promoters, the last condition of the merchants will soon become worse than under that which urged them to seek the protection of the Port Trust. They will be at their mercy entirely, and I for one would be the first to exclaim it "serve them jolly well right."

As an illustration of the tactics of the opposition, I will just relate what happened a few months before the Commission sat. One or two immense iron sheds were rapidly constructed on one of the private wharves which served the double purpose of enabling the opposition to prove their good faith to the merchants, and to point, with some show of triumph to the Commission, "that ample shed accommodation was provided, why should the Port Trust insist upon providing more"? I think, however, this little dodge was too transparent to deceive the majority of the Commission.

The opposition have repeatedly stated "We do not want public wharves and warehouses at Iswahi, we require more shed accommodation at Maala for Native merchandize."

How did they proceed to prove this, for the benefit of the Commission with a result too that was quite magnetic. One large merchant sent all the goods direct from the ships to Maala Pier instead of landing them at his own wharf. "Look," cried he, "at the congested state of things at Maala; the pier is not wide enough, and shed accommodation insufficient." So far as the Port Trust was concerned, the bait took and now I hear they are going to spend some thousands of rupees on extra sheds and are talking about extending the Pier, after having widened it recently from end to end. As a contemporary very properly remarks, Maala is "the red herring" which the monopolists are constanty dragging across the path. It is necessary for the public to understand also that the monopolists have no real vested interest in the matter, only so far as the landing and storage of coal is concerned. They are only permitted on sufferance to land cargo at the wharves they have built; each lease granted to the wharf-owners makes that point quite clear. Naturally the monopolists do not relish the idea of surrendering these privileges (not rights, be it understood) and so they fight "tooth and nail" for the means whereby one or two of them have amassed a vast amount of wealth. The truth in the matter is that these people now look upon Aden as a milch-cow with which they can do as they like, and a very profitable and docile beast it has proved to them hitherto.

Before concluding this letter. I will just mention a few more reasons given by the opponents of the scheme for the position they have taken up in this matter.

The shipping agents here have so successfully misrepresented facts that the shipping companies have been induced to sign a petition against the scheme. They have been informed that if the public wharves are built, "ships will be detained in the harbour longer than by the present system, as the Port Trust are incapable of working an undertaking like this upon strict business lines; confusion would ensue, and cargo would be lost or stolen." All this is pure assumption and most unfair. "The proof of the pudding is in the eating." Why make statements that cannot be proved? Undoubtedly the composition of the Port Trust will have to undergo a radical change before Public Wharves can be started, but I see nothing whatever to prevent this from being carried out. A chairman with a sound commercial training will be required; a capable English Secretary and an English Wharf Manager will also be absolutely necessary. The Aden Chamber of Commerce should be fully represented on the Board; wherein one or two military men would not be out of place; but the Chamber of Commerce requires reform quite as much as the Port Trust, as it is not sufficiently representative of the commercial interests at large.

Another absurd statement has been circulated viz., that the merchants will be more heavily taxed by the proposed system than they are under the present. They also declare that the Shipping Companies will suffer in this respect. Another impudent assumption, but then any stick is good enough to beat a dog with. My own impression is that after the wharf scheme has been thoroughly tried (provided it is properly worked), the Port dues will either be considerably reduced or abolished altogether. Indeed I believe a statement was officially made to that effect some few years ago.

I do not see why the Port Trust should be more rapacious than private wharf-owners in the matter of taxing trade in any form whatever.

Private individuals have in view to become rich, if possible by fair means, if not by foul; but the Port Trust is a public body responsible to Government, and its accounts are public property and as such are open to inspection. Can the private wharf-owners "put themselves on all fours" in this respect? I guess not. "The public wharves if built will not improve the trade of Aden", is another shibboleth of the opposition and one upon which they lay great stress. Although scarcely worth "powder and shot" allow me to say that I have not seen it stated anywhere in the report of the Commission that trade would be "directly" benefited by the scheme they propose. I believe they simply claim that by the construction of public wharves and warehouses greater facilities will be secured to the merchants and eventually more economical charges. They claim that instead of individuals fighting for their own and on purely selfish lines, a public body must necessarily have the well being of the whole community at heart, and in this way trade will be encouraged and benefited. Why therefore not give the Port Trust a chance of making good its promises: promises which in my opinion they are quite capable of fulfilling? The chances of "improving the trade of Aden" are very considerable should the Government build the railways contemplated. Under these circumstances, the necessity of public control by such a body as the Port Trust is not even disputed by the monopolists.

Another objection raised by the opposition is that Aden is a port of call only, and so ships do not require to tie up to a wharf. Now, in my humble opinion, this statement in addition to not being strictly accurate is downright childish nonsense and absurd to a degree.

Every port is a port of call, and very few are strictly terminal ports. Bombay, Port Said, Colombo, &c., are as well ports of call as Aden, whilst very few steamers can regard them as terminal ports. Numerous ships discharge as well as receive cargo at Aden; these ships remain in the harbour from 6 to 48 hours, and some for a longer time still; it depends upon the amount of cargo.

Some of the Mail steamers remain from 4 to 6 or 8 hours, and a few of these not only discharge but receive cargo at Aden. Why do all these ships 'tie up' at other ports, yet would find it impossible (so say the monopolists) to tie up at Aden. "The time is too short," they say. I declare this statement to be positively untrue. It is as easy to tie up to a pier head, as it is to a mooring buoy. Whilst the cargo is being discharged at the Pier, the coaling from barges can proceed on the other side of the ship as at other ports from lighters. Where, therefore, can the delay come from? That has frightened the Shipping Companies into signing a petition against this project. All these statements are as much dust thrown in the eyes of the public; they are as puerile as they are irrelevant.

The main question is ignored. Why should the Port Trust, for want of adequate revenue, be compelled to borrow from time to time whilst a legitimate source of revenue is within its reach?

The monopolists can give no straightforward answer to this question.

The Government will therefore make a huge blunder if whilst admitting the principle they do not bring the scheme to a practical end. If this question is put to the monopolists they say why should the Port Trust make more money than it does at present? The answer is in the question how can a harbour be improved and developed without money. "No further improvements are necessary beyond the deepening of the channel and mooring basin, say they, from 26 to 30 feet. As this statement appeared somewhat plausible, I interviewed the Port Engineer with reference to one or two statements of his in a small book published by him about the Harbour of Aden. He informed me that it was quite true that he had suggested a breakwater, and that he thought this would be absolutely necessary should the channel and mooring basin be deepened to 30, feet and the latter widened out to some extent. This work would be necessary, he informed me, not only for the protection of shipping during the S. W. monsoon, but also from existing structures along the foreshore. A lighthouse to replace the old lightship will also be necessary either at the end of the breakwater or as a separate structure.—Yours, &c.,

AN ADEN MERCHANT.

BOMBAY AND THE CORONATION.

MEETING IN THE CORPORATION HALL.

LAST evening a preliminary meeting of leading citizens was held in the Corporation Hall to consider the advisability of adopting measures in the city of Bombay for celebrating the Coronation ceremonies of King Edward VII and his consort, Queen Alexandra, at the time of the Delhi Darbar to be held on 1st January 1903.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. P.M. Mehta, seconded by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Sir Lawrence Jenkins was called to the chair. There were also present:—The Hon. Mr. Justice Tyabji, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebeco, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, Mr. Harkissondas Narotamdas, the Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, the Hon. Mr. Goculdas, K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. W. L. Harrey, Mr. D. E. Watcha, Mr. Douglas Bennett, the Rev. Dr. Mackichan, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy, Kazi Kaboruddin Mamubhandas Ramjee, J. J. Mody, Ruttonsee Muljee, Vithaldas Damodar Thackersey, James Macdonald, S. D. Khote, J. M. Framjee Patel, Dr. Rajabali V. Patel, Messrs. Sassoon J. David, Furdoonji Jamsetjee Parakh, N. V. Mandlik Byramjee Naserwanjee Servai, Rao Bahadur Vussonjee Khimjee, Messrs. Narotum Morarjee Goculdas, H. Hutchinson, N. A. F. Moos, N. Walsh, Jamsetjee Curmetjee Jamsetjee, Haji Yusuf Haji Ismail, Sarafali Mamoojee, Dr. Sukhia, Dr. Dinshaw B. Master, Dr. K. E. Dadachanjee, Messrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Dr. Viegas, Messrs. Framroz R. Josni, Eknath R. Khote, Kalliandas Keshavdas, Rustom N. R. Ranina, Dr. A. P. Cama, Rao Bahadur Vandekar, etc.

The chairman in opening the proceedings said he held in his hands letters of regret from several gentlemen who were unable to be present at the meeting, namely, Mr. Adamjee Peerbhoy, Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram, Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. Janardhan Gopal, and Mr. D. Muljee. Having brought these names to the notice of the meeting, the chairman said he did not propose to detain them any longer as it was only a preliminary meeting, and he would therefore at once ask the Hon. Mr. Justice Tyebjee to move the the proposal standing in his name.

Mr. Justice Tyebjee said he had much pleasure in moving that this meeting is of opinion that a public meeting of the citizens of Bombay should be held with a view to consider the advisability of adopting measures for commemorating, in this city, the Coronation ceremonies of their most Gracious Majesties King Emperor Edward VII and his beloved consort, Queen Alexandra, on the occasion of the Darbar at Delhi, and that a requisition signed at this meeting be addressed to the Sheriff of Bombay with a view to call such a meeting as early as practicable. Mr. Justice Tyebjee said it seemed to him that as that was only a preliminary meeting, it was not necessary for him to do anything more than simply place before them the resolution he had just read. He took it that all of them were of opinion that something ought to be done to commemorate the great occasion that would occur on the 1st January next. As all supplementary matters ought to have differed until the public meeting, he did not think it advisable to take up any more time.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar seconded the resolution.

The Hon'ble Mr. Rebsch, in supporting it, said the proposer remarked that he did not think it required any further elucidation, for he felt they were all as one in wishing to celebrate the occasion locally. They knew that it was going to be splendidly celebrated at Delhi, but it was important that all the large cities should also have a celebration of some kind, and the speaker trusted that when the meeting was held in the Town Hall, it would be largely attended and result in definite proposals and in the subscriptions raised.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya said he also had great pleasure in supporting the resolution and he was confident that, at the meeting in the Town Hall it would be finally decided what was to be done.

The resolution was then carried unanimously.

The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra proposed that a provisional committee of the following gentlemen be appointed to make the necessary arrangements, in connection with the Sheriff of Bombay, for the public meeting:—The Hon. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, the Hon. Mr. S. Rebsch, the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, Mr. W. L. Harvey, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, the Hon. Mr. H. S. Dikshit, the Hon. Mr. D. A. Khare, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, Mr. D. E. Watcha, Mr. S. J. David, and Dr. De Monte. Sir Bhalchandra said the proposition called for no remarks, as the provisional committee would arrange all the details.

The proposition was seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe, and supported by the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim, and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, and was carried unanimously.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses, seconded by Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram, thanks to the chairman were voted with acclamation, and the proceedings terminated.

CONCERT AT THE TOWN HALL.

A MISCELLANEOUS concert of more than average merit was given in the Town Hall last evening under the auspices of the Bombay Philharmonic Society. The pre-arranged programme underwent several alterations owing to the indisposition of Mrs. Bollam whose name was down in various items. Mr. Faulkner sang a new song, a very pretty composition, and Mr. Thomas gave "The Message". Mr. Astell contributed a violin solo, also joining Messrs. Vernon Bayley and Mr. Faulkner in a trio which though pleasing was unnecessarily long. A couple of part-songs were well sung by Miss Horne, Mr. Copplestone, Mr. Coppard and a couple of choir boys, while Mr. Basil Scott gave a solo to fill a vacancy. A decided feature of the evening was the duet by the Misses Ward, who sing more delightful each time they are heard. Their "Coming Home" was enthusiastically received as indeed it deserved to be, and the audience would not be satisfied until they responded to the demand for an encore. Miss Horne in her "Song of Thanksgiving" achieved a success, while her "Japanese Love Song" was encored. The concert was distinctly enjoyable and it is a matter for regret that afternoon concerts are not more frequent.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

SCOTTISH SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

THE COTTON TRADE.

GERMAN COMPETITION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 5.

THE position of the Scottish shipbuilding industry has perceptibly deteriorated during the past month. The tonnage launched was no doubt large, reaching 45,543 tons, the highest amount attained in August within the last twenty years, except in 1901, when it was 53,580 tons. But the quantity of new shipping for which orders were received was only about 16,000 tons and some berths are now vacant without immediate prospect of their being occupied by fresh keels. The slackness of the demand is of course not confined to Scotland, and it appears to be due simply to the fact that the supply of vessels both for cargo and passenger traffic is for the present all but sufficient. In some directions it is probably excessive. The amount of work in the hands of shipbuilders is still considerable but unless new contracts should be entered into on a more liberal scale within the next two or three months it is certain that operations will be much curtailed, with consequnt efalling out of employmens of a good many workmen. Among the vessels put into the water last month from the Clyde yards was a twin-screw steamer of 9,000 tons for the China service of Messrs. Alfred Holt and Co., of, Liverpool; one of 6,500 tons for the Blue Anchor Line, London; one of 5,350 tons for the Pacific Steam Navigation Company; one of 5,100 tons for the Anchor Line and a screw steamer of 3,580 tons for New Brunswick owners.

Texas is the pivot on which the American cotton market has turned of late, and it is likely to continue to be the dominant factor in the situation. It must be admitted that the situation in that State is not all that could be desired at this stage of the season. The maximum temperatures in Texas have ranged from 98 to 104 degrees for several weeks past, and there has been practically no rainfall. This sort of thing, it is argued by many, cannot keep up much longer without a decided advance in prices taking place. And certainly the market has shown more disposition to advance than to decline. Many of the private crop letters and telegrams of late have been bullish, especially those from Texas, where it is insisted that the condition has declined anywhere from 25 to 50 per cent. in some places by reason of the protracted heat and damage by insects, whose ravages, contrary to expectations, have not been materially checked by the intense heat. Unfavourable reports are being received also from other sections of the belt, notably from Alabama and Georgia. On the other hand, some of the Texas advices are very favourable; in fact the reports from the whole belt have been so conflicting that most operators have been disposed to go slowly or are holding aloof until they can get more light on the situation. The intense heat in Texas cannot keek up for ever, and it is amitted that there is yet plenty of time to make a large crop with favourable weather from now on. As the case stands the generality of the trade are bearish, but there is no disposition to take the aggressive on the short side with the stocks here steadily decreasing and the outcome of the crops uncertain; while a powerful Wall-street clique, headed by Mr. Theodore Price, is known to be committed to the long side, at least temporarily.

Messrs. Hubbard Bros. and Co. report as follows on the American cotton position, in their circular dated New York, August 19:—"Cotton from the new crop is coming into sight in every State of the cotton belt, and we have now to deal with the crop of 1902-3 as almost a concrete proposition. 'Will or will it not be enough for the consumption of the world' is more of a problem to-day than at any time. That this proposition is a correct one is shown in the very steady tone of all the markets under the heavy movement of new cotton. Did the world believe there would be more than ample provision, the merchants would press forward sales; on the other hand, were they convinced there would be a short supply they would lead speculation towards a higher plane of values. So closely are the factors of supply and demand believed to rule at the moment that neither of these propositions has been adopted by the trade, and we find quotations practically the same as they were during last May. On one side we have the large consumption of last season, now estimated at 10,900,000 bales of American cotton; the annual increase is expected to reach 300,000 bales, and it is thought India will give 300,000 bales less than last year, which will have to be replaced from the American crop. This would give an enormous consumption of 11,500,000 to be provided for from the growing crop. The trade are not convinced that the yield will not surpass this large amount of cotton, as the acreage is 3,000,000 acres more than when the last 11,250,000 bale crop was raised. At present, while there is no disaster in sight, the usual August deterioration is in progress, and with the small remaining supplies on hand the trade are anxiously watching the daily weather changes over the belt. Especially are they watching Texas, where the estimates have reached the enormous figures of 4,250,000 bales, but are liable to be reduced unless there is a change in the weather conditions in the near future; no damage has been done yet beyond the normal decrease by the hot weather, but the trade feel that unless it rains soon we will have a sharp decrease in the condition as reported by the Bureau on September 3. Outside of that State the prospects are for a yield in excess of the production of last season. The expectation of a lower Bureau report and of a more general belief in the large consumption for the coming year has changed the sentiment of the local trade from the bearish view they held on August 1, but general speculation has not appeared."

The attention of the commercial and manufacturing community of this country has been called very frequently of late years to the rapid and apparently more or less stable and permanent advance of Germany in arts and manufactures. It is this week being brought under the notice of between 600 and 700 Englishmen who are meeting at Dusseldorf on the occasion of the autumn meeting of one of the greatest institutions representing British industry—the Iron and Steel Institute. There are two aspects of the notable gathering on the banks of the Rhine that call for comment. The first is the satisfaction which it must afford to the men of authority and responsibility in both countries to find that the meeting is taking place at all. The rancour that was expressed not so many months ago would almost have justified the doubt whether any real solidarity of interests and sentiments could ever again be looked for as between these two countries. But science knows no political animosities or jealousies. In the present instance, a large body of the leading manufacturers, connected with the leading industries in both countries, have come forward to welcome what is probably the largest delegation of British savants and industrials that has ever left these shores to hold a friendly meeting in a foreign land. Science may indeed be trusted in this way to undo much of the mischief that has been done by political questions and by politicians on both sides of the Channel. The Germans have readily thrown open the majority of their works for the inspection of their British rivals, saying in effect—As you have taught us to how to make iron and steel, the least we can do is to show you how far we have bettered the instruction. And the instruction has been bettered in many ways. Germany has no real advantages over Great Britain as an iron-producing country. Speaking generally the iron ore and the fuel are far apart, the iron and steel works are situated at considerable distances from the sea, the quality of the raw materials is not, as a rule, equal to that of British coal and ores, and they labour under other inconveniences which practically make it impossible for them to produce pig iron, at any rate, as cheaply as it can be produced in England. And yet they compete with us in the ultimate product of manufactured steel in most of the world's markets. How is it done?

That is the crucial question that many British manufacturers will this week be asking themselves, or possibly their German hosts. We believe that the true secret may readily be ascertained

by those who apply their eyes and ears to its solution. Germany has cheaper labour, it is true, but not so much so as is generally supposed. Indeed, the British Iron Trade Association, when they sent a joint delegation to report on German conditions in 1895, ascertained that the wages paid in certain branches of the steel industry were quite as high in Germany as in England. Nc. Germans produce cheaply because they produce thriftfully. There is no waste permitted in a German works. Everything is turned to account in one way or another. Small economies are most carefully studied. The aphorism that "Mony littles mak' a muckle" is put into successful every day practice all round. Not only so, but the Germans are very capable engineers, and their manufacturing plants are generally of a high order of excellence, capable of producing with a maximum of economy. Finally, the workmen are steady and industrious in an uncommon degree. Loss of time from holiday festivities, from drunkenness, and from labour disputes is rare. Englishmen are usually surprised at the splendid discipline that is maintained in German works. Probably compulsory military service has a good deal to do with that, and, if so, this is, of course, a distinct gain, due to a system that has no counterpart in our own country. But whatever the conditions of German progress may be—whether those that have been enumerated, or others, or both—it can hardly fail to prove to the advantage of our own country to have the opportunity, as a large body of our leading industrials have this week, of studying on the spot the influences that have within the last thirty years made the German nation the great industrial power that it undoubtedly is to-day.

Telegraphic advices from New York report that a movement is on foot there to deal with cotton buyers in the Far East at first hand instead of sending cotton to Liverpool for distribution. One means will, it is said, be the establishment of better steamship communication with Pacific ports. It is further stated that large purchases of cotton have been made in New York by Chinese merchants. In order to facilitate direct trading between the United States and the Orient representatives of the great cotton brokerage firms are going to cross the ocean and complete whatever arrangements may be needed. Daily market reports on cotton are now telegraphed to the principal business centres of China and Japan, and within a few weeks a private concern will undertake to cable complete cotton statistics daily so that the cotton broker in Kobe or Hong Kong will be as well informed about the condition of the crop in the United States as are the cotton brokers on the Liverpool or New York Exchanges.

A New York correspondent telegraphs :—There have been 173 failures during the week in the United States and 14 in Canada. While to all appearances the United States is in an unprecedentedly prosperous condition, this applies only to the moneyed interests. Labour is worse off at present than it was four years ago. An accurate calculation of the purchasing power of a dollar shows that it has decreased one-third since 1899, while wages for workmen have not been increased by anything near the same proportion. This fact is giving serious food for reflection to the wage-earners and is being inquired into with particular minuteness by the Western farmers. Reports that the big grain yields of the past two years have put the farmers in a better financial condition than they ever were before, while apparently sound logic is not so in fact, and the farmers have been looking round for the cause. They have found it now in the disproportionate increase in values and the falling off of the worth of a hundred cents. This fact is being used by the Democratic party to refute the campaign arguments of the Republicans that under their administration everybody is prosperous. It is having considerable effect in the agricultural districts.

In their monthly review of the general chemical trade, Messrs. Sacre and Co., of Manchester, say that although business during August was distinctly quiet there was improvement on the earlier months. The range of inquiry was broader and more fruitful in results. At the same time, while prices have not advanced, there has been a distinct firmness in the very large majority of cases, and sellers have been successful in obtaining their figures. This proves that makers are not hampered with too heavy stocks, and can afford to be independent. Buyers have been more numerous, but their operations have been restricted to current requirements, or at most to those of a month or so ahead. Taken altogether, therefore, there is progress to be noted even though it be of a limited and cautious character, and it has been sustained by a more favourable return from the export branch. There again is an improvement of a rather unexpected character, both in volume and value. Altogether, therefore, the ground has been cleared and the position is a healthy one. The action or threat of a large German firm of breachmakers has forced the question of next year's contracts for both buyers and sellers to the front, and caused no little excitement. The home organisation threw up its arrangements at the first rumour, and prepared to follow the lead of the foreigner instead of continuing to repel him. As the matter stands at the moment, "it threatens with deprivation of dividend for a year at the least the holders of some ten millions of British capital invested in the production of this particular article, to say nothing of the decrease of the realisable value of the shares."

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, September 20.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr J W P Muir-Mackenzie of the Indian Civil service are placed at the disposal of the Dept of Revenue and Agriculture with effect from the date of his return from furlough.

The leave out of India for one year and ten months granted to Major W C C Leslie Cant Magistrate by the Home Dept Notification No 1625 dated the 5th Oct 1900 is exteded by a period of one month.

The services of Mr R C Whiting an Inspr of Police in Burma are placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The Govr Genl in Council has been pleased to re-appoint the Hon'ble Mr Thomas Raleigh C S I whose tenure of office has expired to be Vice-Chancellor of the University of Calcutta.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty :—Capt C H B Lees I S C Kurram Militia for one year. Pension service 11th year commenced 27th Jan 1902.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Mr I E David offg Dist Supt of Police of the Civil and Military Station of Bangalore to be Supt of Railway Police in the Mysore State and to invest him with all the powers which are conferred by the said notification as so modified on the Supt of Railway Police.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Under the authority of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India, it is notified that the tenure of the appointment of Col J A Adley C S I Accountant-Gen is extended to the 30th Nov 1902.

With the approval of the Rt Hon'ble the Secy of State for India the Govr Gen in Council is pleased to notify the creation of four appointments in the Military Accounts Dept the holders of which will be styled Asstt Controllers. They will be in charge of the Accounts Branches of the Controllers' offices in their respective Commands.

With reference to G G O No 848 the Govt of India are pleased to appoint the following officers to be Asstt Controllers in the Military Accounts Dept ; Messrs W Mathie and J Gainsford Lepy Examiner 1st grade Military Accounts Dept Mr T Smith Chief Supt Office of A countant-Gen Bengal ; and Mr. H Barton (on probation) offg Chief Supt Office of Accountant-Gen United Provinces,

G G O No 821 of 1902 should read as follows and not as therein notified :—Major M S C Campbell R A Ordnance Officer 2nd class to be Ordnance Officer 1st class ; and Major A B Bicknell R A Ordnance Officer 3rd class and offg Supt Ammunition Factory Dum Dum to be Ordnance Officer and class ; with effect from the 16th July 1902 vice Lieut-Col T T Vaughan R A Ordnance Officer 1st class retired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps with effect from the dates specified subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India :—Lieutns F Her Lan Royal Dublin Fusiliers attached as a supernumerary to the 1st Batt Hampshire Regt Double Co Officer 16th (Luck now) Rajput In Dat d 30th Aug 1902 ; H C Szczepanski R A Offg Double Co Officer 32nd Punjab Pioneers Dated 12th Aug 1902 ; Second-Lieut A D Throne Oxfordshire L I Double Co Officer 3rd Bombay L I Dated 8th Aug 1902 ; Second-Lieut Thorne is promoted to the rank of Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps from the 8th Aug 1902 subject to H M's approval.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Subject to His Majesty's approval the undermentioned Major is granted the temporary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel whilst serving as regimental Commandant Indian Army.—Albert Edward Wyllie Hearn 16th Sept 1902.

The following promotions are made subject to His Majesty's approval :—

Majors to be Lieutenant-Colonels Henry Richmond William Lumsden William Knox Downes D S O Albert Edmond Archie John Alfred Wyllie Henry Espine Monck Mason Gervase Francis Newport Tinley Frederick Bernard Lance Charles Walter Harris 16th Sept 1902.

Brevet-Major Addington Knightley Burne Richard Cranley Onslo Alexander Wallace George Bowring George Herbert Watson Substantive Colonel Ernest DeHeath George Edward Hyde Cates Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel Malcolm Henry Stanley Grover Brevet-Colonel Robert Bellew Adams C B V C A D C 11th Sept 1902.

Lieuts to be Captains—Roland Langhorne Clennell Wilkinson Arthur Lyster Longhurst 9th Sept 1902. Dennis Deane 14th Sept 1902.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

The adjourned ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Muljee B. Barbhaya, presiding.

CORONATION CELEBRATION IN INDIA.

In accordance with a notice of motion Mr. K. N. Kabrajee moved that a Committee (named) be appointed to consider and report in consultation with the Commissioner what measures should be taken by the Corporation to celebrate the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor of India. He said the grand event of the Coronation of His Majesty the King Emperor, having already taken place to the entire satisfaction of the royal subjects throughout the British Empire, it became incumbent upon the people of the country, who were living at a great distance from the scene of the celebration, to celebrate the event with due pomp and splendours. His Excellency the Viceroy had already fixed the day for celebrating the event in India, and had laid down lines on which the Coronation festivities should be observed. He thought it behoved the Corporation of Bombay, which had the reputation of being the second city in the British Empire and the first city in India to celebrate the day in a fitting manner.

Mr. Wacha : It is no longer the first city in India.

Mr. Kabrajee : It is a matter of opinion. Continuing he said the Corporation of Calcutta had already taken measures to celebrate the event and he was sure the Bombay Municipality would in no way fall behind in testifying their loyalty to the King-Emperor. As to the measure to be adopted for the purpose, he (Mr. Kabrajee) thought it should be left to the Committee to suggest.

Mr. Rustom K. B. Cama inquired if the proposition was in order. He pointed out that under the Municipal Act they could not adopt any measures for the purpose contemplated by the proposition without the previous sanction of Government. All that they could do under the Act was to contribute a certain sum of money towards the fund that might be raised by the public for the celebration of the event.

Mr. Kabrajee quoted, as precedent, the proposition adopted by the Corporation in connection with the Jubilee of the late Queen.

The Hon. Mr. Ibrahim said if the Corporation had committed an error on a previous occasion, it was no reason that they should repeat it on the present occasion. Section 63 of the Act was quite distinct on the subject and provided that the Corporation might make according to their discretion, contributions towards public entertainments and ceremonies in the City.

The President ruled the proposition out of order. He said if Mr. Kabrajee wished it he might bring forward a fresh motion at a future meeting proposing a contribution to the fund that might be raised for the purpose.

COMING ROYAL VISITS.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee, next moved :—(1) That this Corporation do vote an address of welcome on their arrival in India, to their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught who are coming to India to be present at the Coronation Durbar in Delhi, (2) That a Committee named be appointed to draft the address and submit to the Corporation. (3) That the Corporation will be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction suitable grants for the illumination of the address and for Caskets to hold the same. He said their Royal Highnesses were coming to India as representatives of the King-Emperor to be present at the Delhi Durbar and he had no doubt that the Corporation would extend to them a most cordial welcome on their arrival in this city.

Dr. Cawasjee Hormusjee seconded the proposition, which was unanimously adopted.

ARRIVAL OF LORD KITCHENER IN INDIA.

Mr. K. N. Kabrajee proposed that an address of welcome be voted on his arrival in India to Viscount Kitchener, who is coming to assume command of the Indian Army after his brilliant and gallant achievements in South Africa ; that a committee be appointed to draft an address and submit it to the Corporation, and that the Corporation would be prepared on the recommendation of the Standing Committee to sanction suitable grants for the illumination of the address and for the casket to hold it. He said he was afraid there would be some disagreement in regard to this proposition. The only ground which he could anticipate against it was that the Corporation had never before voted an address of welcome to any of the past Commanders-in-Chief in India. But he submitted that Lord Kitchener's case stood on a different footing. No Commander-in-Chief had ever come to this country loaded with such honour and glory.

Mr. Wacha : What glory ? The desecration of Mahadi grave.

Mr. Kabraji : Mr. Wacha reminds me of the great achievements of Lord Kitchener in Egypt. He has made his reputation there as the hero of Omdurman and the British Empire has every reason to be proud of the General who has given such a crushing defeat to the Mahadi.

Mr. Baptista : The dead Mahadi.

Mr. Kabraji continuing said Lord Kitchener's great achievements in South Africa were well known to every member of the Corporation and it was on those achievements that he (Mr. Kabrajee) based his proposition. It was in that war that Lord Kitchener proved himself a great warrior, a great peacemaker a great administrator and, as ables organiser of the army. In South Africa he had made a name for himself, which had no parallel. These were the merits on which he claimed an address of welcome from the Corporation to the new Commander-in-Chief. He might remind the Corporation that though it was not strictly in accordance with the rules of the Corporation to vote an address of welcome to a Commander-in-Chief, yet they were not slow in creating a precedent in favour of a man of distinction. On a previous occasion they had departed from the rule and gave an address of welcome to their distinguished fellow citizen Mr. Dadabhai Nowrojee on his arrival in this country after his return to the British Parliament That was the precedent which he thought had been rightly created and could be followed on the present occasion with equal if not greater justification. In moving an address of welcome to Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee, the Hon. Mr. Mehta was reported to have justified it mainly on the ground that Mr. Dadabhoy Nowrojee returned to India after receiving the historic distinction. In the same manner they could say that Lord Kitchener was coming to India after achieving greatest military distinctions. Lord Kitchener had been accorded the most enthusiastic welcome by all the Corporations in England and the Bombay Corporation would worthily follow that example. The British Parliament had even recognised his services by making him a grant of £50,000.

Mr. E. H. Aitken seconded the proposition reserving his remarks.

The Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta said he thought it right to say why he was not going to vote in support of the proportion. No doubt there was much to say in praise of Lord Kitchener ; but he did not know if many of the members present had read the appreciation of Lord Kitchener's character, which had been given in one of the English papers, most hostile to the South African War, viz. the "Truth." If the members had read the articles in the "Truth" they would have found that of all the Generals who distinguished themselves in the South African War, there was no general who had earned such hearty appreciation from men of all opinions, from men who were in favour of as well as those who were against the war,—as Lord Kitchener had done for the way in which he conducted the onerous duties which were entrusted to him during the war. So far as Lord Kitchener himself was concerned, he (the speaker) entirely joined in the appreciation of his humane qualities in dealing with the enemies. But the reason why he opposed the proposition was that the Corporation had always acted upon certain principles in giving addresses. They had felt themselves bound to give addresses to the members of the Royal Family of England and to the distinguished citizens, who had served in this city and on the Corporation. A citizen might be inferior to a nobleman. He might be a simple individual without title but so far as the Corporation was concerned, it had a greater duty to perform with regard to its useful citizen than a nobleman or even a royal personage. This point had been considered by the Corporation on a previous occasion. He remembered that Blaney on that occasion moved the Corporation for the presentation of an address to two Royal Archdukes of the Austrian family, Prince Franz Ferdinand and Archduke Leopold of Tuscany, The Corporation then enquired about the precedents and the matter had to be dropped. There was no resolution put on the record and the Corporation asked the reporters not to report anything. The Corporation had never presented addresses of welcome to Commanders-in-Chief of India. Had there been such a precedent they might have given an address to one of the noblest and gallant officers of the British Army, viz. Lord Napier of Magdalla and also to another general of distinction, viz, Lord Roberts, on their departures from this country. He thought the Corporation were wise in confining themselves to certain lines and it was on that he opposed the proposition, though he would again say that he had the highest appreciation of Lord Kitchener's great qualities. There was one argument advanced by Mr. Kabrajee about which he wished to say something. It was in regard to Lord Kitchener's services in Soudan. Mr. Kabrajee said by his victory at Omdurman Lord Kitchener had done services to the whole empire. He (Mr. Mehta) said it was not a service to India. Those members of the Corporation who took interest in that matter might remember that a portion of the cost of that war was endeavoured to be thrown on India, because it was said that the conquest of Soudan was a useful thing for India. But all true and disinterested friends of India in this country as well as in England protested against any such proposition and it was pointed out that India had no interest in it whatever. It was no use going into a political disquisition on this subject, but he might tell Mr. Kabrajee that his allusion to Lord Kitchener's services in Soudan was likely to lead many members to vote against his proposition. It would have been better if Mr. Kabrajee had carefully considered the subject and consulted the feelings of the Corporation before bringing forward his motion. As it was he could not allow it to drop. This discussion ought not even to be reported but he was afraid, it was now too late, because it would be said that it was not allowed to be reported as the members were afraid of their opinions. As for himself, the speaker said, he had this one virtue that he had the courage of his opinions. He was not afraid of being reported word for word. Of course Mr. Kabrajee had brought forward his motion from a laudable motive. He was nothing if not loyal, but he (the speaker) hoped that Mr. Kabrajee would give him credit of being as loyal as himself, though he could not see his way to support the proposition.

Mr. E. H. Aitken said as far as he could see the objection against the proposition was that of precedent. He did not think the argument was much of consequence. Had it been merely a question of giving an address of welcome to an incoming Commander-in-Chief, he would not have seconded the proposition. But Lord Kitchener's case was quite a different one. It would be a long time indeed before they would have an opportunity of presenting an address to a personage like Lord Kitchener. It was fitting that they should present addresses of welcome to members of the Royal Family, and Governors, and Viceroys. But in less happy times, in which they were now living, people looked upon great generals who had attained great distinctions in war as deserving of personal honours equally to members of the Royal Family and those who came to rule over them. It was indeed a compliment to India that Lord Kitchener should be sent to them as Commander-in-Chief. The services which Lord Kitchener rendered to the Empire, should be considered as services rendered to India also, because India was a part of the empire. Whatever profited the empire, profited India too. He would not like any reference should have been made to that squabble about dividing the cost of the Soudan war, which was likely to raise a prejudice in their minds. If Lord Kitchener had only been the victor of Omdurman, they should not have been called upon to vote for the proposition. But his victory in South Africa should be recognised. They had sent thirty thousand men to South Africa, which was nearer to India than England. He thought by presenting an address to Lord Kitchener, they would be honouring themselves. It would be very unfortunate if the proposition was thrown out, since it had been brought forward the Corporation was placed in a pitiable position. If it had not been brought forward it would not have been a matter of great consequence. He therefore thought that measures should be taken to induce the press to observe the same silence which they had done on the previous occasion.

Mr. Wacha spoke in favour of the motion, while Mr. Hormusjee Vakil supported it.

On a division the proposition was rejected by 7 against 25 votes.

MUNICIPAL FIRE INSURANCE.

On the motion of Mr. Baptista, the Corporation resolved to appoint a committee to consider, in consultation with the Commissioner, whether it was advisable to modify the Municipal Act so as to enable the Corporation to institute a Municipal Fire Insurance.

This concluded the business before the Corporation.

THE DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

PREPARATIONS BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

AN ELEPHANT PROCESSION.

The Delhi Municipality on Friday decided on a scheme of co-operation with the Imperial authorities for the Durbar. An electric installation will be erected in October. Forty-four 2,000 C.-P. are lamps will illuminate the streets. This will be permanent, to be supplemented later by a system of electric tramcars.

The official route has been arranged from the Railway Station via Queen's Road, Elgin Road to the Juma Musjid ; then round by the eastern southern, western and northern sides ; along Esplanade Road to the Delhi Bank ; up the Chandni Chowk to the Fathpuri Musjid thence by St. Stephen's Church Road to Dufferin Bridge and the Mori Gate. All the roads are to be put in perfect order at once. The whole of the route is to be profusely decorated. Triumphal arches are to be erected, three in Elgin and Queen's Roads respectively, one in the Esplanade at the centre of the Dufferin Bridge and at the Mori Gate. Farther along the road will be the centre of the decorations and a flagstaff with the Royal Standard will be erected and there will be an extentive display of flags. Stands will be erected by the Municipality along the Chandni Chowk. Admission will be by ticket ; but the prices are not yet determined on. The top of the Town Hall will be covered with seats. The accomodation thus provided for 500 spectators is reserved for the use of the Imperial guests. The whole route will be elaborately illuminated at night from the house tops. The city-wall between the Mori and the Kashmir gates will be one blaze of light. There will be designs in crowns and mottoes at the Kashmir and Mori Gates—and a firework display in the evening on the Champ de Mars.

His Excellency the Viceroy will arrive on the 30th December, and will mount his elephant on the east side of the railway porch, proceeding out of the east gate between lines of elephants extending eastwards from the gate. The western side of the porch is to be reserved for the guard-of-honour and bands. The elephants constituting the retinue of the Chiefs are to be aligned along the Champs de Mars, facing the Fort. When the procession has passed, followed by the Cavalry regiments, the leading elephants will move on, followed by the remaining elephants. An extended line of police and troops will intervene between the spectators and the numerous elephants, to prevent accident. At the Royal Standard above mentioned His Excellency will dismount from his elephant and dismiss the assembled Chiefs. These will pass His Excellency on their elephants, proceeding down Boulevard Road. When the last Chief has passed, the Viceroy will enter his carriage and then the procession will continue along the Rajpur Road. At the base of the Ridge near Flag Staff Hill, His Excellency will halt his carriage and the procession, to the concluding regiment of the escort, will pass before him on their way to their respective camps. His Excellency will proceed to the Circuit House. Special officers will be stationed at the Railway Station and at the Royal Standard. The necessary work has been allocated to the Municipality, the Railway Company, and the Cantonment officials.

A contract has been concluded by the Director of Supply and Transport, Delhi Durbar, for the whole of the meat supply, including specially fattened cattle and sheep.

TIGERS IN THE MALAY STATES.

The Raffles Hotel tiger has evidently aroused feelings of emulation among the Native States "stripes." Here are three stories from Penang, Perak and Kuala Lumpor :—

Two Malays, Mat Hussein and Mat Isah, wood cutters, at Aker Sampang, near Gopeng, went recently together to fetch their buffaloes. Mat Isah, who had stooped for a minute while Mat Hussein walked on, suddenly heard cries of "tulong tulong." He ran forward only to see his companion being dragged into the jungle by Master Stripes. Mat Isah who had a spear in his hand, lunged it into the brute, but was not able to repeat the performance before he got out of striking distance. Mat Isah returned to the kampong, and in a few minutes the whole population with sticks, spears and parangs, were on the tracks of the tiger, which was easily followed on account of the blood marks from the unfortunate man. The tiger was found not to have gone very far but he was not alone. Two cubs were sharing his meal with him. The roaring of the tiger frightened the Malays, who beat a hasty retreat. Next morning the Police Inspector was on the spot, and after a little search the arm and the thigh bones of the victim were found as well as his sarong, which was torn to shreds. It is stated a Sakai and two buffaloes had during the previous fortnight been victims to tigers in the same locality.

In the direction of Changat Jering and the vicinity two full grown brutes and a cub are up to mischief among the goats of the place. A Malay man has also been seen what mauled in the locality by one of them. A European shikari is on the war path. In the Simpang District gharry wallahs are still afraid to venture out of a night.

The scene of the latest tiger tragedy is at Sungei Gong, 22 1-2 miles on the Kuala Selangor Road The man a Sakei who lost his life was sitting by a stream with his wife and three other men of his tribe about 4 o'clock in the afternoon. They were quietly eating their rice when the tiger sprang from the jungle, seized and carried off one of the men. The body was recovered on the following day, but an arm and a leg were missing.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS! —Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers, everywhere.

SHOLAPUR NOTES.

Our Sholapur correspondent writes :—This district has been saved from another famine by "the skin of its teeth." Three weeks ago the prospects were as gloomy as could be imagined, and all hope of rain had been practically given up. But it was indeed the unexpected which happened, for a week or ten days ago a regular avalanche of monsoon, or its entirely efficient understudy, burst over the whole of the surrounding country, and has brought up our rainfall from a defect of ten inches or so to above the average. It came exactly at the very best possible time, i.e., at the time of rabi sowing. The seed was already in the ground in the greater part of the district, and where it was not, as in the case of parts of the Sholapur and Barsi talukas where later sowings are customary, it very soon will be, and the vast quantity of moisture in the ground will ensure its speedy germination.

All the tanks are full, the huge Ekrukh lake, which has only overflowed once in its history, being within a foot or two of doing so again. The fact that this tank, on which Sholapur depends for its water-supply, was, before this welcome rain came, within a couple of feet of the lowest quantity it has ever held, and this towards the end of the monsoon shows pretty clearly what an enormous change has come about in the condition of this part of the country in the last few days.

A spell of clear weather for a week or two now, and a few showers in October, and, despite the practically total loss of the early crop, we shall be able to confidently look forward to a bumper harvest.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

Our Nagpur correspondent writing on Sunday says :—The Hon'ble Mr. J. P. Hewett, C. S. I., C. I. E., Officiating Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, arrived here on the afternoon of Monday, the 15th instant, and took over charge on the following day from the Hon'ble Mr. A. H. L. Fraser, C. S. I. under a salute of 13 guns. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser took his departure the same afternoon for Simla. Several officials were present at the platform, but the departure was private. Mr. Nowloji Rao Gujar gave an evening party at Lalbagh on Tuesday, the 16th instant, in honour of the return of Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E. the Coronation representative. There was a large and representative gathering of the friends of Mr. Chitnavis all of whom congratulated him on his safe return and expressed the hope that he would be present as a guest at the Delhi Durbar in January next. Mr. Nowloji Rao spoke in Urdu expressing the debt of gratitude he owed Mr. Chitnavis's father for the great care and interest evinced by him in the management of his (Nowoji Rao) estate when he was a minor, after the death of Yeshwant Rao Gujare. He said he hoped that Dada Saheb Chitnavis would consider him in the light of a brother, and show him in the future the same kindness which he had evinced in the past. Mr. Chitnavis responded in suitable terms. The party was rendered pleasant, with native music.

The City of Bhandara as most people are aware, is situated seven miles from the railway station and great delay invariably occurs in the delivery of letters which are often not delivered till two or three hours after the arrival of the Mail train. Similarly, the post bags are closed two hours or so before the departure of trains, thus causing considerable inconvenience to the residents of the place, which could be remedied to some extent if a set of mail tongas, as are running between Warora and Chanda and Itarsi and Betul, were provided. The tongas could also carry passengers at certain fixed rates, preference of course being given to H. M's Mail. The road from the station to the city is a good one and bridged throughout. Not long ago the Telegraph authorities had under consideration the desirability of keeping the Telegraph Office open for an hour longer than usual for acceleration of business. It would be well if the Postal authorities too kept the Post Office open for an hour or two longer for the convenience of the people.

The following native gentlemen have been invited to the Delhi Durbar from the Central Provinces :—Raja Raghuji Rao ; Raja Azam Shah ; Mr. G. M. Chitnavis, C. I. E. ; Rai Bahadur Kastur Chand ; Rai Bahadur B. K. Bose, C. I. E. ; Ghulam Mustafa ; Rai Bahadur Gangaa Basu ; Rai Bahadur Chandi Pershad Dixit ; Rai Bahadur Lataria Bhau ; Madho Rao Bhau ; Rai Sahib Rang Rao ; Raghunath Rao ; Rajah Ajit Singh ; Raja Vishnath Singh ; Rajah Gokal Das Seth ; Rao Bahadur Betori Lal ; Rao Sahib Venkath Rao ; Rao Bahadur Thakur Maharaj Singh ; Moulvi Laharul Islam ; Dewan Manomed Ali Khan ; Raja Kamram Shah ; Rao Sahib Nirbhai Singh ; Rao Sahib Balwant Bhuskete ; Raja Bijaji Bahadur ; Thakur Mardan Shah ; Brijraj Sing Deo ; Lala Chhattar Sing ; Rao Bahadur Raghoba Mahadek ; Thakur Raghuraj Sing ; Rai Bahadur Lal Nrip Raj Sing ; Madhu Rar Sai ; Rao Bahadur Kasinath Kesho Thakur ; Sayed Medhi Hossein, and Mr. R. Mitra.

The Government of India have decided to abandon Raipur and Sambalpur as military stations. At present a battalion of Madras Infantry is divided between the two stations. The necessity for maintaining troops in the north each corner of the Central Provinces has passed away, now that the country has been opened out by the Bengal-Nazpur Railway.

On Monday morning, the 15th instant, the ticca gharry wallahs went on strike and some passengers who arrived by the Bombay Mail train at 7 o'clock, were put up to much inconvenience and annoyance in being unable to obtain hired conveyances at the Railway station at that hour. The strike continued until mid-day when a deputation of over 100 ticca gharry drivers waited on the Deputy Commissioner and the Police authorities in the locality known as the Mahal. They were told that they should have given timely notice to the civil authorities before going on strike and were warned not to do so again. They were also directed to pay their ghari fees at once and informed that their grievances would be enquired into and the result communicated to them. They resumed work in the afternoon. Their demands are (1) that the supervision of their conveyances, which was placed in the hands of the police authorities, with effect from the 1st April last, should be retransferred to the Municipal authorities, who they think, treated them very leniently, and (2) that as a wheel tax of Rs. 4 per annum has to be paid by them the fare for a passenger from Nagpur City to the Deputy Commissioner's Court should be raised from 5 to 6 pice.

A very smart shower of rain which nearly flooded again the roads, streets, and nullahs came down yesterday at 1 p. m., and lasted for over an hour. In some quarters, rain at this stage is looked upon as favorable and a long break would be welcomed. It is very close and more rain seems to be in store.

THE AMERICAN BIOGRAPH.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—My attention has been drawn to an article in your paper on August 2nd last, which had the following headlines :—"The Biograph and the Delhi Durbar Pictures of the Coronation. Will they be faked ;" and your correspondent goes on to state that Biograph pictures of the Coronation had been "faked" for the benefit of the French public. As the statement is entirely wrong so far as the Biograph is concerned, and likely to injure our various Biograph companies, I feel sure that you will courteously allow me to make it known, through the columns of your paper, that no "Living Pictures" of any historical or important event have ever been "faked" for the Biograph, and that the public have never been misled by us in any shape or form. The Biograph has stood the test of being exhibited at every performance at the Palace Theatre, London, for over five consecutive years, and during that period no suggestion has hitherto been made in the public press against the genuineness of our pictures. It is perfectly true that some "faked" pictures of the Coronation ceremony in Westminster Abbey were prepared by a Cinematograph Company, but we have never associated ourselves with practices of this kind.

I should like to point out that it would be quite impossible for anyone to take a view of the ceremony inside the Abbey, unless some powerful artificial light were used, which of course would never have been permitted at such a ceremony. In conclusion I should just like to assure the public that the pictures shown by the "Biograph" are genuine photographs of the actual scene we lay ourselves out to depict, and that anyone viewing these pictures can be quite confident that they are looking upon the actual photograph of the incident itself.—Yours, &c.,

PERCY NOTCUTT,
General Manager of the Mutoscope and Biograph Co. of India, Ltd.
Great Western Hotel, September 22.

The goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway, for the week ending 30th August 1902, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1901 of 205,153 maunds and Rs. 8,694 in the earnings.

INHERITANCE OF A RICH ESTATE.

A QUESTION OF ADOPTION.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar heard at the High Court yesterday, a suit filed by Jamnabai, daughter of Assur Purshotum, and another, against Dharsey Thackersey, now known as Luckmidas Rowjee, in which the plaintiffs prayed for a declaration that Bai Ruttanbai was not entitled to adopt a son to Rowjee Jersey except with the consent of her relations in her husband's family ; that the adoption by her of the defendant was invalid and inoperative ; that even if she was entitled to adopt a son to Rowjee Jersey, the alleged adoption of the defendant was still invalid and inoperative at law ; that the alleged adoption of the defendant, if otherwise valid, was of no effect as regarded the party dealt with by the provisions of the settlement referred to that the plaintiffs were entitled in equal moieties to the property dealt with by the settlement and delivered to the defendant by the official trustee, etc. The Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lowndes, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, Dinshaw, and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs ; and Mr. Davar, Mr. Raikes, and Mr. Bhandarkar, instructed by Messrs. Tyebji, Dayabhoy and Company, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs stated that in the year 1868, Mr. Rowjee Jersey died at Bombay without issue, leaving him surviving his father Jersey Lukhoo, his brother Purshotum Jersey, and his widow named Ruthanbai. By his will Rowjee Tersey had appointed his widow Ruttanbai, Gokuldas Cullianjee, and Manockjee Eduljee the executrix and executors thereof. The executors applied for probate of the will ; and a caveat was filed by Jersey Lukhoo on the ground that the property, of considerable value, disposed of by his son by his will, belonged to him ; that the testator, at the time of his death, was joint with him in food, worship, and estate ; and that he had no power to dispose of the property by his will. In February 1869, a settlement or family agreement in respect of the disputes and differences was arrived between Jersey Lukhoo and Ruttanbai, whereby, among other things, Ruttanbai undertook not to adopt a son as she had been directed by her husband to do, and to pay, and subsequently did pay a sum of Rs. 80,000 to Jersey Lukhoo, and a sum of Rs. 20,000 to his son Purshotum Jersey ; and it was by the said settlement further agreed as to the residue of the property left in the hands of Ruttanbai that, on her death, the same should belong to and be enjoyed by the son or offspring of Jersey Lukhoo. Several of the parties died in subsequent years. In 1888, Ruttanbai being about to adopt a son in breach of the provision in the settlement, a suit was filed against her ; but the court having declined to grant an interim injunction, she, without obtaining the consent of her relations in the family of her deceased husband, went through the form of adopting the defendant as the son of Rowjee Jersey. The suit against her subsequently abated ; and other deaths took place in the family. Until the year 1897, the estate of Rowjee Jersey was in possession of the official trustee, when the defendant, being then twenty years of age, asked the official trustee to hand over possession to him as the adopted son of Rowjee Jersey. By a decree made by the High Court in August 1897, the official trustee was ordered to deliver to defendant the property in his hands, which he had done. The property was of the value of over three lakhs of rupees. The plaintiffs said that the defendant and Ruttanbai concealed from the Court the fact of the settlement having been made. They said that the defendant was grandson of a brother of Ruttanbai, and the plaintiffs submitted that his adoption by Ruttanbai was invalid and inoperative ; that under the terms of the agreement, and in the events that had happened, the plaintiffs Jamnabai and her deceased sister Bachoobai became entitled to the property in existance at the time of the death of Ruttanbai, which was taken possession of by the defendant, and that the share of Bachoobai had devolved on her husband and heir, the plaintiff Tulsidas Khimjee. A considerable portion of the property in the hands of the defendant consisted of joys, jewels, and ornaments, securities, etc., and the plaintiffs asked that a receiver be appointed to take possession of them.

For the defendant it was submitted that the claim was time-barred. Without prejudice to this contention, it was urged, among other things, that Ruttanbai gave no undertaking not to adopt a son ; and that, even if she did, the term was, "ultra vires" and not binding upon her. By her husband's will, a duty was cast upon her to adopt a son to him, and she was not entitled to enter into any binding agreement, which would have the effect of defeating the imperative directions given in her husband's will. Defendant said that at the date of his adoption, there was no offspring or son of Jersey Lukhoo in existence, and consequently Ruttanbai, in adopting the defendant, acted strictly within her rights. She was not bound to obtain the consent of the members of her husband's family before taking the defendant in adoption. The value of the property handed over to him was only about Rs. 1,50,000. The statement that the fact of the settlement was concealed from the court was wholly untrue. The adoption was completely made, and all necessary ceremonies were performed by Ruttanbai. Defendant submitted that the suit should be dismissed.

The evidence in the case was heard during the day.

CRICKET.

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Saturday. Scores :—

Y. M. C. A. CRICKET CLUB.

J Stevens c and b Talpade	27
D E Emden c Kirtiker b Talpade	17
W B George l-b-w b Baloo	5
F J Clarke b Baloo	13
R Phillips b Baloo	6
S Pearcey c Talpade b Baloo	8
C P Gay b Talpade	1
W A Peyton c Pai b Baloo	0
A H Faido not out	0
Brewin b Talpade	1
Atkins c Pai b Talpade	0
Extras	10
Total	88

HINDU GYMKHANA.

Purshottam c Pearay Stevens	9
M D Pai b Stevens	23
P K Telang b Phillips	55
P Baloo b Phillips	10
L S Bhandare not out	11
W B Talpade	Did not bat.
V Chunilal	
G R Kirtiker	
M B Bhatnadeker	
S A Shete	
Dhargalker	
Extras	14
Total	122

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA vs. LIBERAL C. C, MARINE LINES.

This match was played on the Hindu Gymkhana ground on Sunday. Subjoined are the full scores :—

P. J. HINDU GYMKHANA.

G E Khote c Karaka b Umriger	10
G Parshottam c Karaka b Umriger	2
G R Banda b Vatcha	9
P K Telang c Karaka b Vatcha	2

ECHOES OE SCIENCE.

In the "Archives de l'Electricite Medicale," M. Weil describes the application of electricity to twenty cases of infantile paralysis at the Trousseau Hospital. After cessation of the fever continuous currents of 10 millamperes were applied to the paralysed limb for 15 or 20 minutes thrice a week. This was done by means of a positive electrode of 100 square centimetres in contact with the skin, and a negative electrode of tepid water in which the limb was placed. Sometimes intermittent currents and pad electrodes were employed. The treatment was found superior to other methods, for example, massage.

M. Lacroix, chief of the commission sent out by the Academie des Sciences, Paris, to investigate the eruptions in Martinique, reports that as regards the first eruption of Mont Pelee there was a section or belt within which living beings were asphyxiated, and their bodies carbonised. This section was bordered by two other sections, wherein animals were asphyxiated, but not carbonised. It seems likely, therefore, that an immense discharge or disengagement of incandescent gas took place. What was the nature of the gas? M. Berthelot, the famous chemist, thinks it was hydrogen. If so the carbonising of the bodies was probably owing to an explosion like that of "fire-damp" in mines.

The new Edison process of making copies of standard phonograms for reproducing speech and music in phonographs is to coat the standard with a thin leaf of gold by projecting particles of gold on it with an electric discharge in vacuo. The film of gold is a cast of the standard phonogram, and after it is backed with copper, serves as a mould for the wax phonograms distributed for use in phonographs. Gold lace can be made in this way by coating cotton lace with gold. The older process of coating objects with gold and other metals was put to them in an electrolytic bath, but this dry process is cleaner and simpler.

M. Guillomin, in a recent paper to the Academie des Sciences, Paris, proposes a new decimal scale for music. The usual large and small units of interval, the octave and comma, would be replaced by the savart and millisavart. The savart would be the interval 10·1 equivalent to three octaves and a major third. The millisavart would be one-thousandth part of the savart, or, approximately, the interval 435 to 434. With these units calculations would be simplified. A tempered semitone is nearly 25 millisavarts.

J. Fuchs, a wine-grower of Elba has found atmospheric electricity improve the yield of his vines, and preserve them from phylloxera. Masts are erected in the vineyard, one to every half-acre, and these masts carry accumulators of atmospheric electricity which are connected by wire to a network of wires buried 1-1-2 feet deep in the ground. Short wires from the network run to the vines and penetrate their stems or main roots.

The site of the ancient Azec temple of Coateocalli, City of Mexico, has been excavated by Capt. Diaz, son of President Porfirio Diaz, and many fine specimens of sculptured rock discovered. The figures represent animals, death's heads, snakes, idols, and so forth. One of a tiger, or ocelotl, is over two yards long and weighs four tons. It has a mane not unlike the headdress of the Egyptian Sphinx, and had originally been painted yellow.

Professor Righi gets musical notes from a vacuum tube by sending a continuous current from a battery through it and connecting a condenser and a telephone in a shunt circuit to its terminals. The pitch of the note is varied by varying the strength of current, capacity of condenser, and other factors.

Mr. C. A. Crampton, in a paper on mould and butter which was read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science concludes in favour of the theory ascribing the rancidity of butter and fats to the growth of micro-organisms or the enzymes produced.

Dr. Robert Bell, of the Candian Geological Survey, has been exploring Baffin Land, which has an area, of about 300, 00 square miles. It is next to Australia and Greenland the largest island. His discoveries will be communicated to the Royal Geographical Society.

The "Monthly Review" for September contains an interesting article by Mr. Charles Bright, F. R. S. E., on the possibilities of the wireless telegraph. Among other things he points out its importance for conveying weather observations.

It is an article of faith with American hunters and woodmen that moss grows on the north side of a tree, but according to Mr. H. Kraemer, of Philadelphia, scientific observation shows that 35 per cent. of the moss grows on the east side, 20 per cent. on the north-east side, 15 per cent. on the south-east side, and 10 per cent. on the west side, leaving only 20 per cent. on the north side.

The American Government is alive to the importance of wireless telegraphy in time of war, and experts have lately been examining different systems in Europe and elsewhere, with a view to selecting the best. The American coast from New York to the Gulf of Mexico is, we learn, to be protected by stations for scouts of the defending squadron to be in touch with the shore. It is also announced that the Marconi station at Cape Breton, United States, is now completed, and the engineer who built it is going to Cape Town to erect another for wireless communication between the two.

Herren Rossel and Schwass of Weisbaden, advised by Dr. Hoffa of Wingburg, have introduced a variety of apparatus for mecanotherapy, or mechanical massage, useful in remedying stiffness of the joints and such like ailments cured by massage. Germany has numerous institutes of mecanotherapy, including some for workmen, where accidents of all kinds are promptly treated, to the advantage of the insurance companies.

The German Emperor has conferred the high Order "Pour le Merite," on Professor Agassiz, the naturalist, son of the Swiss naturalist, but now an American, and on Lord Avebury who became known to the public as an author and a naturalist.

The reponse of children to open-air treatment is if anything, more striking than that of adults, and I believe that it will be found that they are more tolerant of exposure to wind than adults are. The importance to healthy children of passing a great part of the day in the open air has been gradually apprehended by the rich, and the poor have been compelled to learn it by their home conditions; but neither rich nor poor have as yet appreciated how large a slice of every twenty-four hours of a child's life is passed in the bedroom. The traditional fear of night air and of wide-open windows, which is perhaps the survival of ancient malarial experience, has still to be unlearned in this country. Moreover, we should never forget in our large manufacturing towns the importance to children of paying regard to the unhealthy mouth cavity, which is due to bad teeth and inflamed gums, and likewise to morbid conditions of tonsils and naso pharynx, which make open pathways for the admission of tubercle, and lead to localised and limited infections of the glands of the neck. Surgery has done a great deal to help us in dealing with advanced lesions; but surely cleanliness of the mouth in the large and complete sense improved ventilation, the early instruction in nose-breathing, and timely change to hills or seaside after acute specific illnesses and chronic catarrh ought to anticipate and prevent surgical interference in a large number of cases.—Sir Thomas Barlow.

A German chemist, Herr Gerold, has discovered a means of preventing the ill-effects which sometimes arise from the excessive use of tobacco, which is liable to prodnce attacks of vertigo, a particular from of dyspepsia, palpitation, and disease of the chest. His procedure consists in steeping the leaves of tobacco, before being made up, in a solution of tannic acid, which combines with the nicotine and forms a substance quite inactive and harmless. In order to increase the flavour of the tobacco, it is then treated with a decoction of marjoram. The flavour of the tobacco prepared as above described differs in no way from that of ordinary tobacco; and experiments made with it on weasels, frogs, and even human beings, have demonstrated that its use produces no toxic effects on the organism. The pressure of the blood remains normal, the heart beats regularly, and the paralysis which overtakes animals who have been poisoned with nicotine is entirely obviated. Our contemporary adds that all smokers will hail with satisfaction the discovery of Herr Gerold. We fear that, as a smoker, we can scarcely agree with this optimistic statement. Supposing that Herr Gerold succeeds in removing all the nicotine, what is left? We doubt that the vast proportion of tobacco smokers, suffer from consequent dyspepsia, palpitation and diseases of the chest, and believe that they will prefer to continue the use of tobacco than to adopt Her Gerold's substitute. If, on the other hand, a smoker does suffer as our contemporary suggests, he had better refrain from the "noxious weed" altogether.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 23.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

731-01—Muljee C and V—The Advocate General and others vs Bapooji Cassinath Dhakji—Khunderao and S.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

120-02—Little and Co—Chaturbhooj Morarjee and others vs Jairam Giga—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard.

301-02—Nanu and H—Dugroo Satiiba vs Jamshedjee Muncherjee Shroff—Shamrao and M.

829-01—Mansukiad D J and M—Goverdhundas Sunderdas vs Lukhmidas Valjee—Bicknel M and M.

380-01—Thakurdas and Co—R Murray vs D Barlow—Crawford and Co.

862-00—Mansukiad D and J—Jamnagir Nitiagir vs W L Harvey—Crawford B and Co.

860-00—Smitham Band N—Vithaldas Dhurandas and others vs The Municpal Commissioner—Crawford B and Co.

421-01—Wadia and G—Rustomjee Ardeshir Spencer vs Maoul Peeru Mahomed and others—M J and M.

216-00—Sorabjee and J—Atmaram Vithaldas Mehta vs Kaliandas Vithaldas and others—Edgelow G and W. (For trial on merits).

328-98—Thakurdas and Co—Jaikisandas Gangadas vs Runchordas Vithaldas—Edgelow G and W.

226-02—Framjee and D—Fatmabai widow and others vs Abdool Sakur—Bhaishanker K and G.

13-02—Thakurdas and Co—Ladakbhoy Hassam vs Suleman Goolam Hoosein—Ardeshir H D and Co.

63-02—Matabhai J and M—Motilal Dayabhai and another vs Rutanji Sorabji Nasserwanjee Talati and another—Unwalla and P.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice RUSSELL.

For Judgement.

In the matter of the Specific Relief Act 1877, and in the matter of the Indian Port Trust Act X of 1889.

Bicknell M and M—Hajee Hassum Hajee Mahomed—Applicant—E F Nicholson for Government.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

28-02—In person—Mathooradas Nathoobhai vs Madhowji Virji and others—Madhawjee and V.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

304-02—Dikshit and D—Dholsaji Hakamchand and another vs Bai Manibai widow and another—M R Vakil.—Part heard.

789-01—Bhaishanker and K and G—Kawasjee Bomanjee Banaan Behram vs Oosman Jamal Vayani and another—Edgelow G and W and Ardeshir H and D.

Short Cause.

259-02—Smetham B and N—Robert Dalton vs John Stanley Smith and others—Little and Co.

Long Causes.

294-98—Malvi H and M—Motilal Sewaram vs Hirachand Harakchand and another—Tyabjee D and Co.

427-98—Crawford B and Co—Sir Edward Ezra Albert Sassoon and others vs Hurmukhroy Sivram and others—Tyabjee D and Co and M H and M—Part heard.

133-03—Payne G S and M—Hafizabai widow vs Kazi Abdul Karim bal Kazi and others—Dikshit and D Payne G S and M.

Testamentary Suits.

26-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Sallaymahomed Allarakhia vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy—Mulla and M.

3-02—Muljee C and V—Gungajar Ukerda vs Bai Jethabai widow—Wadia and G.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.

Suits for hearing and final Disposal.

Long Causes.

680-01—Ardeshir H D and Co—Janabai and another vs Dharsey Tokersey—Tyabjee D and Co.—Part heard.

488-00—Payne G S and M—Thakersey Purshotam vs Lukmidas Bhimjee Rowjee and others—Mathubhai J and J and Little and Co—Part heard.

For hearing on exceptions to Commissioner's Report.

926-02—Edgelow G and W—Rangildas Manecklal vs Luckmidas Ranchordas and another—Mirza and M and Bhaishanker K and G and K D Shroff

576-01—Wadia and G—Chabildas Lalloobhoy vs Dayal Mowji and others—Kanga and P Tyabjee D and Co.

502-01—Little and Co—Moolchand Hemraj and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—M H and M and Mathubhai J and M.

517-99—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam Hoosain Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin Hajee Allaodin Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co and M and M and Captain and V

272-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin G H Haindadar and another vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co, M and M M

269-02—Edgelow G and W—Mahomed Ebrahim bin Goolam H Haindadar and others vs Hajee Mahomed Ebrahim bin H A Jitekar and others—Crawford B and Co Captain and V and M B and B.

706-01—M R Vakil—Vully Mahomed Peer Mahomed and others vs Alladin Metha—Tyabjee D and Co.

293-01—Unwalla and P—Illadhar Raya vs Hariram Dayal and another—Bhaishanker and K and G.

763-01—Thakurdas and Co—Haridas Jivraj vs Shaikh Calianjee Khoobhai and others—Bhaishanker K and G.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

BY THE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COMMANDING THE FORCES, BOMBAY.

Head quarters, Poona, 18th September

With the approval of H E the Commander-in-Chief in India the Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointment:—9th Bo Infy—Lieut R C Blair East Lancashire Regt a Candidate for the Indian Staff Corps to be Offg Double Company Officer dated 19th Aug 1902. This cancels so much of Cantonment Order No 520 of 1902 which relates to Lieutenant Blair.

The Lieut-Genl Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Khandala Sanitarium—Capt C C Pearson 2nd Battn Oxfordshire Lt Infy to be Commandant for the season 1902-03; 3rd Bo Lt Infy—Lieut McV Crichton Double Company Officer and Offg Adjt is confirmed in his appointment as Adjt dated 25th Aug 1902.

Royal Artillery—The following transfer and postings have been ordered:—

Lieut-Col C R W Hervey, Royal Garrison Artillery, from Commanding Royal Garrison Artillery Karachi, to Retired List.

Major H de T Phillips, from No. 68 Company late 14 Western Royal Garrison Artillery, to No 36 Company late 26 Eastern Royal Garrison Artillery.

Captain H M Drake, from Adjutant 7th Lancashire Royal Garrison Artillery Volunteers, to 45th Battery Royal Field Artillery.

Captain P H Cruickshank, from No. 82 Company late 25 Eastern Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 39 Company late 9 Eastern Royal Garrison Artillery.

Lieut F A Finnis, from No. 56 Company late 36 Southern Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 76 Company late 19 Eastern Royal Garrison Artillery.

2nd-Lieut D N Stuart, from No. 14 Company late 7 Southern Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 60 Company late 26 Western Royal Garrison Artillery.

Veterinary Instruction—The undermentioned officers, Warrant, and non-commissioned officers and men are reported to have passed through a course of instruction at the Army Veterinary School, Poona, at the examination held at the termination of the Summer Course 1902:—Lieut W F Ingpen, 29th Battery, Royal Field Arty; Lieut J Dorgan, Royal Army Medical Corps; Major P England, Mounted Infy School, Poona; Capt A B Battye, 6th Bengal Cavalry; Sub-Conductor A E Douglas, Supply and Transport Corps; Sergt T Beardsley, Supply and Transport Corps; Sergt E C Edwards, Supply and Transport Corps; Sergt-Major J Renton, Mounted Infy School, Poona; No 3633 Shoeing-Smith E Smashfold, 4th Hussars No 6449 Gr V Newcombe, C Battery Royal Horse Arty; No 93063 Shoeing-Smith J Ward, 12th Battery Royal Field Arty; No 23133 Shoeing-Smith T Weaver, 25th Battery Royal Field Arty; No 28467 Corporal Shoeing-smith J Barsby, 32nd Battery Royal Field Arty; No 1151 Driver J Harper, 32nd Battery Royal Field Arty; No 23381 Driver W Clark, 33rd Battery Royal Field Arty No 14386 Shoeing-Smith W Evans, 41st Battery Royal Field Arty; No 252 0 Driver T Bratt, 41st Battery Royal Field Arty; 87774 Shoeing-Smith D McNair, 49th Battery Royal Field Artillery; No 6009 Lance-Corporal J Walters, 2nd Battalion Royal Scots; and No 2371 Sergt B C Ball, 1st Battalion Royal Warwickshire Regiment.

The undermentioned Officers have passed examinations in Languages as follows:—Urdu—Lower Standard—2nd Lieut E J Mollison 2nd Battalion The Royal Scots 2nd Lieut A E Stewart 1st Battalion The Black Watch attached 2nd Battalion Oxfordshire Lt Infy. Pushtu—Obligatory—Test—On 3rd September 1902, in accordance with paragraph 4138 Army Regulations India Volume II part A Lieut H M Davidson 6th Bo Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs:—Major G W Jenney I M S Medical Officer 25th Baluchistan Infy for one year; pension Service fourteenth year commenced 25th June 1902.

The undermentioned Officers have leave of absence:—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut A D Harrison E Battery out of India up to 17th November 1902 on medical certificate granted by the War Office and 2nd Yorkshire Lt Inf Infantry 1st Battalion—Lieut L A Jackson out of India for six months on medical certificate.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	3	4	21
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Kamathipura, Mandvi Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Chinchpokli	4	1	18
D Parel, Tarwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Malabarhill	0	0	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, Sewri, Naupada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Naupada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	2	3	5
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	12
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	9
Hospitals	0	0	9
Total	9	7	100
Total plague deaths to date	120,107	99,387	
Same date last year	22	41	132

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

MOTHER SEIGEL'S CURATIVE SYRUP

Your indigestion means a starved body, a dull brain, shattered nerves, an aching head, tired limbs, torturing pains, restless nights, a broken constitution, and premature old age unless you root it out at once with Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. This great herbal remedy exerts a unique curative and invigorating influence upon the organs of digestion, and has brought health and vigour to countless thousands of half-dead dyspeptics. It did all this for Mrs. JANE EDWORTHY, and it can do the same for you. She suffered from dreadful headaches, weakness, and a pain between the shoulders that seemed to cut her to the heart, caused by indigestion, and found a perfect cure in Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup. Writing from Dobson Street, Port Elizabeth, she says: "If those of my sex who are now passing through the troubles from which I suffered only knew of the relief to be found by taking Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, how quickly they would buy it. It made me feel like another woman." Such testimony affords conclusive proof that Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup

CURES INDIGESTION.

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BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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Purveyors by Special Appointment to His Majesty The King.

If you are young, you naturally appear so.

If you are old, why appear so?

Ayer's Hair Vigor will surely restore color to your gray hair, and will give to it all the wealth and gloss of early life. It will stop falling of the hair also; and will keep the scalp clean and healthy, entirely free from dandruff.

And it makes the hair grow thick and long. This is because it is a hair-food, giving to the hair just what it needs to make it grow as nature intended.

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There's a pleasure in offering to you such a preparation; while you will certainly feel a sense of security in using something that others have used for half a century.

Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure that you get the genuine Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.

The late LORD CLYDE said—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

"It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute—that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and so irritable, as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable and injurious."—Mr. TRAVERS, F.R.S.

"In consequence of much Debility, &c., subsequent to Cholera, I have frequently used it myself with great benefit and success."—JOSEPH PORTT.

It is asserted on good authority that by taking a little daily, the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

CAUTION.—Beware of Imitations and Substitutes.

N.B.—To avoid impositions, the public are respectfully requested to notice the Name and Trade Mark W which appear on each genuine bottle.

Thomas Wilkinson

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The HOUSE of COMMONS—AN IRISHMAN'S PROTEST.

TO ENGLISHMEN, SCOTCHMEN, IRISHMEN, and OUR COLONIES.

AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo" he exclaimed, "the blood of Englishmen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust: the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

Why be miserable? Why not be wise instead?

Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS; REMIDIES FOR MALARIAL FEVERS and INFLUENZA. Surg.-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg.-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Free Masonary in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. Very Rev. B. Fernand Vicar de Vara:—It is most efficacious. G. S. Risti, Esq., Lic. of Civ. Engr.:—It is a safe and immediate remedy. P. J. Daily, Esq., Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops.

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BENGER'S FOOD is sold in TINS by Chemists, &c., Everywhere.

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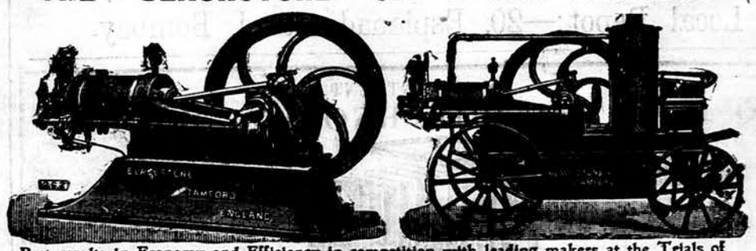

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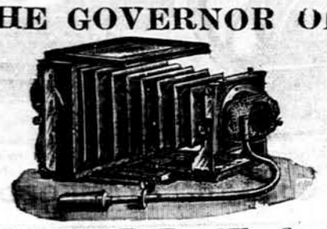

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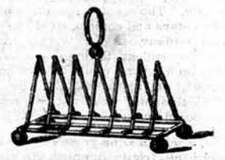

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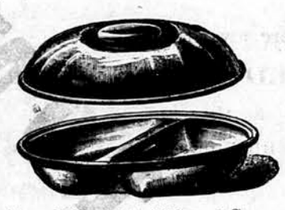

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¾ " " 24
1 " " 29
1½ " " 38

½ Pint, Rs. 14
¾ " " 18
1 " " 21
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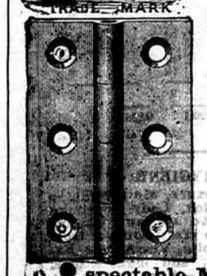

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